

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

No. 43.

## Surprised People

When customers see the prices we are selling Solid Gold Watches, Rings, Brooches, etc., at, they exclaim: oh, they must be plated, at such prices. Our answer is: remember we bought the stock for less than 50c. on the dollar; and we guarantee everything to be exactly as represented. We have still a considerable stock of the above Goods, besides Silverware, Clocks, Novelties, Plated and Silver Jewelry, which must be closed out. Everything guaranteed.

Next Door to Our Regular Place of Business, 47 & 49 Government St.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

## The Prince of Wales

Standing on the bank of the Potomac River, at a point where the river was three miles wide, remarked that he had heard it related that George Washington had thrown a silver dollar across the river, but upon looking at the distance, he was inclined to doubt the truth of the story. Uncle Sam, who was in company with the prince, said, by way of explanation of this remarkable throw: "Well you must remember a dollar went further in those days than it does now." History repeats itself. A dollar in our store goes further now than ever before. Lines like these should be of interest:

165 doz. Ladies' H.S. Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, 60c. doz.

50 doz. Nice, Soft Kid Gloves, with Embroidered Back, 7 Hook Laced, 90c. per Pair.

90 Pairs Fine Summer 10x4 Blankets, \$1.05 per Pair.

Buckramette, Fibre Interlining, 64 inches wide, 15c. usual price 25c.

Other goods in proportion.

## The Westside.

April 15th, 1896.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

## HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

Marine Agency—

Life and Accident—

Railway Agents—

Steamship Agents—

Coal Office—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co. London settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

The Union Pacific Railway Co's.

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co-mox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

## It's a Strange Thing



to see how carelessly some people do their buying. They drift along spending money without thought of value received. Its very easy to add twenty-five per cent. to your income by a little thought as to how you buy and where you buy. Our stock of groceries is full of points for money savers and dollar-fattening bargains. In a large dollar that is worth \$1.25, but your dollars are worth that with us. Bring 'em along and secure these bargains for yourself.

Pratt's Astral Oil, (not re-filled) \$1.40.  
American Rolled Oat, 10 lbs. for 25c.  
Honey, Syrup and Molasses, in useful air-tight jars, 25c.  
Another Shipment of Oranges.  
Lemons, 15c. per doz.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Grocers.

## Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes.

We have a full line of these goods, all of the best manufacture, at moderate prices.

John Cochrane, Chemist.  
N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

## Reports on Mines

We are in a position to give clients the following for the prices set opposite: Report on the value of a prospect, including map and abstract of title, \$50.00  
Report on the value of a developed mine, including maps and abstract of title, 100.00  
Special report on the value of the stock of any incorporated company in Trail Creek, 25.00  
General information free to clients.

FOR SALE—  
Jules, 47 1-2, O. K.'s, St. Elmos, Iron Mask, Pootnam, Virginia, Gertrude, War Eagles, Alberca Consolidated, Mineral Creek, Alberca, Nanaimo.

SPECIAL—  
"JIMMIES" the only lot in the market. For all particulars, information and maps, call upon.

H. GUTHBERT & CO.,  
Stock Brokers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Family cows; good milkers. James W. Melior, Douglas street, near Fountain. \$18.25

LOST—Primrose brooch. Kindly return to Miss McCandlish, 91 Fort street. \$17.50

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Melior, 76 and 78 Fort street.

BEST WHITE LEAD—\$8 per 100 lbs. J. W. Melior, Fort street.

20 CORDS dry selected beach wood, at \$2.40 a cord delivered. Apply to W. G. Eden, Foul Bay. \$17.50

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driland.

LOST—A short chain with a miniature of a lady attached. Kindly return to Times office. \$18.25

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 40c. per gallon. J. W. Melior.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driland. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

PRIMROSE BALL in A. O. U. W. hall on Monday evening, April 20th. Richardson's orchestra, also supper, and prizes for minstrel and best set of dances. Tickets \$1 a couple; extra lady, 50c. \$17.50

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Melior.

## FINE TEAS.

-- Lipton's --

Ceylon Moolay brand (in packages) 50c. and 75c. per pound.

Choice English Breakfast 25c. per pound.

R. H. Jameson,  
33 FORT STREET

## Liverpool to Victoria.

The magnificent British ship

"Manx King"

1704 tons register, classed 100 A1 Lloyd's.

KARRAN, MASTER.

Will begin loading in Liverpool about 1st May for this port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to—  
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,  
Liverpool.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.,  
Apt. 18-19 Victoria.

## NEW

Dining Room,  
Bedroom,  
Parlor,  
Hall

Suites.

Baby Buggies—the newest models. Full lines of Carpets, Crockery, Glassware and General Furnishings at rock-bottom prices.

B. C. Furniture Co.,  
Government street.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

## EXHIBITIONS IN 1896.

Exhibitions will be plentiful enough this year. Switzerland opens a national display at Geneva on May 1st, while in the same month Canada holds her first international show, to be inaugurated at Montreal on the Queen's birthday. The latter exhibition takes place in the beautiful park at the base of Mount Royal. But the palm will be carried off by the Hungarian International Exhibition at Budapest, with its picturesque illustration of Hungarian life from ancient to modern days. The old monuments of a thousand years ago are to be reproduced—churches, palaces and so on—filled with the relics of bygone ages. In many cases, such as pastoral pursuits, hunting, etc., the customs of a thousand years ago will continue, and this exhibition will show distinctly that Hungary has changed her ways and customs far less than other nations.

## BULUWAYO SURROUNDED

The Town is Now Known to be in the Very Greatest Possible Danger.

Hordes of Rebellious Matabeles are Gathering for a Strong Attack.

The Number of Native Warriors in Vicinity Estimated at Fifteen Thousand.

Cape Town, April 18.—No official statement, from any source, is worth considering for a moment if it takes the ground that Bulawayo is not in danger. Bulawayo is in the greatest danger—in fact, ere this, the town may be in the hands of the Matabeles and one of the most terrible massacres on record may have occurred. The latest advices received from Bulawayo have greatly increased the anxiety felt for the safety of the place. Military men, scouts, Dutchmen and English, civilians of all classes, veterans and government officials all concur in the statement that the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, has not told the truth if he has notified the home government that Bulawayo is in no danger. It is evident to everybody here that the British at Bulawayo are in a most critical position. The chief point of their weakness is in the numbers and the immunity of the hordes of Matabeles that are gathering for an attack. Then again, large numbers of Matabeles are presumed to be friendly—have by some excuse or other succeeded in entering the town and it is well known they have planned to rise and strike at the British as soon as the warrior Matabeles are heard outside the line of defence. This is not correct. As the Matabeles there by pretending to seek the protection of the whites and the latter were foolish enough to fall into the trap. These Matabeles are armed and an outbreak may soon occur. It is stated that Bulawayo is held by a thousand men. This is not correct. As the Matabeles in these dispatches, the number of fighting men at Bulawayo is under 1000 and this is a small number compared with 15,000 Matabeles in the vicinity of the town. Three hundred are reported to have been dispatched to hold Mangwe mine, which is a steep dingle with angular turnings that can be made impregnable.

Other dispatches, however, announce that a strong force of the remaining 600 whites intended to leave Bulawayo yesterday in order to attack the Matabeles. This is not correct. The Matabeles are composed of Lubengula's crack Imbuzi regiment, from which native police, who have been shown to have started the rebellion, were recruited. The Imbuzi is looked upon as being the most formidable in or about Matabeleland in point of numbers and efficiency. Warriors have been secretly arming for some time past by the drill and tactics of the police deserters, and as the latter took with them their arms and ammunition and all other arms and ammunition they could lay their hands on the Imbuzi regiment, always most formidable, are likely to prove more than a match for the small British force. In fact nobody here can understand the rashness of such a sortie being permitted and it is feared the awful mistake of Isandula may be repeated. The British may be enticed into the bush by a feint and while they are there engaged with overwhelming numbers, the main body of the Matabeles may be hurled against Bulawayo and sweep over it in spite of the defences and rapid-firing guns. Besides, as already stated, an attack of the Matabeles from the outside is more likely to be assisted by the rising Matabeles inside the fortifications. This has been anticipated and guarded against so far as possible, but if the people predict a great disaster, if the slim British force opposing 15,000 Matabeles is allowed to divide itself and engage in a sortie against the enemy. The great trouble in Bulawayo seems to be that the majority of the leaders are dashing, and those who are prone to engage an enemy first and estimate his numbers later—generally too late. In addition to the Imbuzi impi, it is known that two other formidable Matabele regiments are in close proximity to Bulawayo and it would seem that a carefully prepared plan of attack has been drawn up and is being carried out with a skill and deliberation which gives addition color to the report that the Boers are behind the uprising. The armament of Bulawayo, according to advices received yesterday, consists of five seven-pounders, one twelve and a half pounder, three Maxim guns, one Gardner and one Nordenfolt rapid-firing gun, the two latter having been sent to the front by the British flag ship St. George. In addition, there are several other field guns of little use except to consume large quantities of powder, and there are also 350 Lee-Modified rifles available, besides rifles, scouts, volunteers, etc., which are of all makes, though the majority are Winchester and Martini-Henrys. For the latter the supply of ammunition is fair, but there were only about one million rounds of cartridges at Bulawayo, and those who have seen the Maxims and other rapid-firing guns vomiting fire at the rate of a hundred shots a minute know that a million cartridges will not suffice to enable Bulawayo to be held for any length of time against the repeated night attacks of a fierce, persistent en-

emy. Then, to make matters worse, it is whispered that the million rounds of cartridges have already been greatly drawn upon, and it is hinted that supplies must reach Bulawayo shortly, or the worst may be apprehended if there is a further expenditure of ammunition. It is known, however, that 5000 pounds of rifles and ammunition left Mafeking on March 28, under a strong escort, and this supply ought to reach Bulawayo shortly. Here it must be added, another difficulty arises. It is known the food supply of Bulawayo is slowly giving out, mainly owing to the number of natives the town has to feed in addition to the white inhabitants, refugees, emigrants and forces occupying the outlying posts. It is true that 18 wagons loaded with provisions are reported to have reached a spot about 60 miles from Bulawayo, where they are expected awaiting a favorable opportunity to get into the town. The garrison has been communicated with and the escort provision train is to be strengthened, and then the wagons will be pushed on to Bulawayo. Thus it will be seen that steps have been taken to relieve Bulawayo with provisions, arms, and ammunition, and 500 volunteers have been hastily equipped and sent to the front. Delay, in spite of everything, must occur, and it is possible the Matabeles may capture provisions and ammunition trains, in which case the situation in Bulawayo will be desperate, indeed. It is stated, on the other hand, that the chiefs of the native tribes of Bechuanaland, which the relief forces must traverse, have been perfectly peaceable in their demeanor, and are helping the government. In consequence it is expected that numbers of wavering chiefs who remember Chulundi, will join the British when they hear the troops are going to the front.

There is no change in the situation so far as the Boers are concerned. They are continuing their preparations for a great struggle, and it is feared here that the fact that the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, thought it necessary to notify President Kruger that he would dispatch reinforcements to the friendly policy of Great Britain towards the Transvaal, and will encourage the Boers in their idea that Great Britain is afraid of them and that it will only require a combined effort on the part of the Boers of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Cape Colony to drive the British out of this part of the world. The Boers boast of being able to muster about 60,000 fighting men and they claim this force can defy the whole British Army.

## THE BILL ABANDONED.

Home Government Will Not Press the Diseases of Cattle Bill.

Toronto, April 18.—The following is the Toronto Evening Telegram's special cable, dated London, April 18: It is understood to-day that the government has yielded to the persistent opposition advanced toward the cattle diseases bill and will not press it. It has been abandoned, at least for this year. The bill, which was introduced by the president of the board of agriculture, was to make the present law, which temporarily excludes foreign cattle from British ports, a permanent measure.

## INDEPENDENCE OF AUSTRIA.

Dr. Lueger, a Newly Elected Burgo-master, Believes In It.

Vienna, April 18.—Dr. Lueger, anti-semitic leader in the reichsrath, was elected deputy burgomaster of Vienna to-day by a vote of 98 to 42. The minority, Liberals, voted for Dr. Grueb. Crowds outside the town hall greeted the figures with cheers and Dr. Lueger made a speech, during the course of which he inveighed against Hungary and declared that his election was an indication of Christian liberty and the independence of Austria. Dr. Lueger has been repeatedly elected burgomaster and as frequently rejected by the Emperor. On December 2nd last, a riot followed an anti-semitic meeting held in Prater, in order to protest against the reelection of Dr. Lueger.

## GIGANTIC BICYCLE TRUST.

With Headquarters in Toledo—Fatal Explosion in Montana.

Neihart, Mont., April 18.—Four men were killed and sixteen injured in an explosion a mile from here to-day.

New York, April 18.—A Toledo, Ohio, special to the World this morning says that a gigantic bicycle trust is taking shape, and there is every probability of its being located in that city. Promoters of the scheme originally contemplated having headquarters in Worcester, but spent the past month here and have decided that this is the proper place for the plant. Three of Toledo's largest concerns have already signified their intention of taking stock in the trust. Three large eastern factories are behind the Worcester men and the new concern is to be capitalized from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The combine aims to control the price of every wheel that is put on the American market. To that end it will control the manufacture of large quantities of everything that enters into bicycle construction, including tires, wood rims and saddles.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

## BROKEN HEARTS

Poor Armenians are Compelled to Shout "Long Live the Sultan!"

Pathetic Account of an Old Man's Grief at His Pitiable Fate.

Rev. George P. Knapp is Charged by the Sultan With Some serious Crimes.

Constantinople, April 18.—Telegrams from Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, state that the house of Rev. Geo. P. Knapp and Rev. Royal M. Coyle, missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston, has been blockaded by the Turkish government that their servants may not be allowed to go and come from the market. On March 15 orders were given by the Turkish government requiring that they and their families should leave Bitlis by the Southern route. The roads were then impassable. The missionaries heartily acknowledged the activity of Mr. Knapp, the United States charge d'affaires, in securing the nullification of the order issued on the 26th of March for the expulsion of Messrs. Knapp and Coyle and their families, and the zeal of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, in supporting Mr. Knapp's demands. Sir Philip Currie told the Turkish minister for foreign affairs that the American missionaries co-operated with Great Britain in distributing relief and he could not see them driven away. It is further learned that on February 27 fifty-seven Armenian prisoners in Bitlis were released after being confined most of them for months. With a few exceptions all were leading men. Among them was the oldest and foremost Armenian Protestant. His brother and son, head teachers in the boys' high school, American board, were both killed and for four months he had not been allowed to see his family. He was the only man who could not be found to sign an address of thanksgiving to the sovereign, saying that the only thing he could express himself as thankful for was that the rest had not been killed. When released and they were given leave to live for the long life of the Sultan with cheers, he kept silent, saying that his heart was broken and that he could not join. Depositions have been made against the Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, charging him with having planned and led an attack upon a mosque and having used the school bell for giving a signal for an attack on October 25th, 1895; with being responsible for the slaughter of 500 or more people and for plundering thousands upon thousands of lives worth of property from the markets of Bitlis. The timely telegram from the United States minister, Mr. Alexander T. Terrell, a few weeks ago, saved him from being forcibly seized and cast into prison. Should the Turkish government decline to follow up the case, then it would be feasible for the United States to demand damages for libel. The claim for an indemnity for an assault in 1883 of Monse Bey on the Rev. George P. Knapp, and upon Dr. Reynolds now of Van, Eastern Turkey, was made but has never been paid. The indemnity for the murder of Mr. Lenz, the American bicyclist, is another unsatisfied claim.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. S. Tollemache is in the city. J. P. Poirer, Knapp, is at the Oriental Hotel. E. de Looze, of Vancouver, is in the city. J. H. Todd returned last evening from the Mainland. E. V. Winch, Vancouver, arrived by the Charnier last evening. Sgt. J. M. Langley returned last evening from the Mainland. Mrs. Landis, of Port Townsend, is visiting relatives in this city. J. A. Bertram and Wm. Geoghegan, of Winthrop, are at the Driland. Walker Oakes of the N.P.R., came over from the Sound yesterday. H. Percy Hodges, Kanai, Hawaiian Islands, is at the Hotel Dallas. John Gittens, a Foo Chow merchant, registered at the Driland last evening. Campbell Sweeney returned by the Charnier to Vancouver this morning. R. M. Palmer, professional fruit inspector, returned from the Mainland last evening. Mrs. J. W. Molinari, San Francisco, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Macdonald. Bishop Perrin will be a passenger on the Danube leaving for the North to-morrow evening. G. W. Derbeck, Vancouver, and Capt. H. H. Lloyd, Seattle, are registered at the Driland. Capt. John Barreton and Capt. J. B. Libby, of Port Townsend, are guests at the Driland. John Grant, of Detroit, who is interested in British Columbia mining properties, is at the Driland. G. A. Chandler, Portland, and W. W. Radcliffe, Seattle, are registered at the New England. J. H. Morrison and wife, and C. J. Sturge and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Driland. R. H. Hall, of the Hudson Bay Co., leaves for the North by the Danube sailing to-morrow evening. Miss L. Griffith, of Port Townsend, returned home this morning after a short visit with friends in Victoria.

With the possible exception of young Louis Walter Rothchild, the eldest son of Lord Rothchild, there is not a child competent to take the place of his father in the firm. The sons of the Paris Rothschilds are both physically and mentally stunted, the result of too close intercourse—a practice the object of which has been to keep the money in the family and to prevent the business secrets of the Rothschild bank from leaking out. The total fortune of this great house is estimated as being over \$250,000,000. —Philadelphia Press.

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-a.



## ENGLAND AROUSED.

Nation and Government Realize the Seriousness of the Situation in South Africa.

Hearts of Even Experienced Fighters are Appalled at the Matabele Strength.

No Official News Has Yet Been Received of the Downfall of Bulawayo.

London, April 18.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has received a dispatch from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, at Capetown at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. This dispatch contains no mention of a disaster at Bulawayo, which is conclusive evidence that no news of disaster had been received in Capetown up to that hour.

The Times has an editorial couched in serious terms, on the situation in South Africa. It says: "It is quite time that the nation and government should realize that we have serious work both in South Africa and in the Sudan. The government ought to take steps to ascertain the extent and character of the Boer armament which the Transvaal agent does not deny, but which he explains is out of respect for an old and long neglected law. This being the case, President Kruger cannot complain if we follow suit. The government ought not to delay placing an experienced officer at the head of both the regular and irregular forces designed for Matabeleland."

The Standard (Conservative) in an editorial commenting upon the statement made of President Kruger by Sir Hercules Robinson on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, says: "It is not clear whether Mr. Chamberlain's explanation is intended to minimize the significance of sending reinforcements to South Africa or to prepare the way for the disclosure of more ample measures."

The Chronicle (Liberal) comments upon the vagaries of Mr. Chamberlain's statement, and asks whether the troops to be sent are intended for Matabeleland or the Transvaal.

A dispatch from Pretoria to the Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported that Cecil Rhodes has declined the offer of regular troops from Natal for service in Matabeleland on the ground of their unfamiliarity with Matabele warfare."

The Times has a letter from Johannesburg bearing date of March 20, which confirms the intelligence brought by cable that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had demanded President Kruger's reply to the invitation to visit England within a certain number of hours, but Mr. Chamberlain had granted an extension of time on President Kruger's request. "If peace is patched up now, however," says the letter, "it seems hardly possible to avoid trouble in the future. A racial war would be a popular cry and all the Boers in South Africa would join in the defence of the Transvaal."

"It may fairly be computed that the Transvaal would furnish 15,000 men, the Orange Free State 20,000 and Cape Colony and Natal 15,000, making altogether 50,000 men. The military preparations here are quite inconsistent with any other explanation than that war is considered to be imminent. Large quantities of cannon, Maxim guns, rifles and ammunition are pouring into the country, and orders especially to German firms are being given for all the requirements of war. The people are being roused by inflammatory speeches delivered in different parts of the country."

"Quite recently the Volksraad urged the Boers not to forget how the English had treated the Boers, and during the trial of the reform committee prisoners the beam was brought from Pretoria which the English had used fifty years ago during the rebellion to hang five Boers. It was this incident which led to Mr. Chamberlain's remonstrance (holding the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the reform prisoners) and President Kruger then expressed the opinion here that the beam was intended for a museum. The general opinion, however, is that it was for a more sinister purpose."

Capetown, April 18.—The apprehension in the mind of the British government that the dispatch of reinforcements of troops of South Africa may again endanger the strained relations with the Transvaal is indicated by a statement made by Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to President Kruger. Governor Robinson on behalf of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has explained to President Kruger that the British reinforcements which are being dispatched to Capetown and Natal do not involve any change in the friendly policy of the British government towards the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain continues that he is aware that efforts may be made to misrepresent the intention of the imperial government in order to prevent a satisfactory understanding between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

An interview has been published with General Joubert, commander in chief of the Transvaal military forces, in which he denies that there is any danger of a native uprising in the Transvaal as has been reported.

An official dispatch received here from Bulawayo reports the safe arrival there of the coach, indicating that the roads are still open. It is felt that the greatest danger to Bulawayo, unless the natives should muster in crushing force, is that of a possible running short of supplies of food and ammunition. The food supply is reported sufficient to last for a month, but there have been appeals for additional supplies of ammunition, which must come from the south and must be two or three weeks on the way even if the convey meets with no violence. The road for twenty miles south of Bulawayo, runs through a difficult and dangerous country. If the Bulawayo forces are shut up in the town and

unable to patrol the road from Bulawayo to Maseru, fifty miles south, it will, it is believed, be impossible to keep the road open and get through provisions. The official dispatch received from Bulawayo reports that the Matabeles are massing, not only on the north, but on the east of Bulawayo, and are sending out scouting parties which boldly appear within half an hour's march of the town.

The Capetown correspondent of the Times says that it is regarded as certain that the Matabeles will be met by the British forces. The Matabeles are reported, must be dead, as he has not been heard of since. He was accompanied by "Bob" White, the American manager of Goulay's mines, and a Cape "boy" all well armed, but they probably rushed into the midst of the impi on the Shangani, which killed Hammond Farmer and others.

Bulawayo, April 18.—A feeling of apprehension as to what the next step of the revolting Matabeles will be permeates all circles here. Information from the country round makes it certain that the natives are preparing an offensive movement against the city. The number of Matabeles reported gathering at points near by is sufficient to appal the hearts of even experienced fighters. There is a dread in the minds of many that the place is in danger of being overwhelmed by the rush of hordes of Matabele and the inhabitants put to a wholesale massacre. The fear of treachery is added to the apprehension of overwhelming numbers. Many indications point to a conspiracy with the war parties of supposed friendly natives. There are many of the latter in the town itself, and no white man feels sure how far he can trust his dusky associates or servants.

On Wednesday evening three Dutch scouts were sent out from here to secure some definite and accurate information of the position and movements of the natives. What they found has seemed little to relieve the anxiety and suspense. They report that the Matabele are gathering like ants in a hill on the Umuzusa river, only six miles north of here. That some treacherous plot is being concocted is indicated by the fact that native women are secreting European clothes. The native men on the veldt wear native costume, while most of those in Bulawayo wear clothes approaching the European fashion. By attiring the native warriors in European garments the Matabele hope that they will be enabled to enter the town unobserved.

A Matabele "boy" has also been caught stealing the badges and the puzarees belonging to the Rhodesia horse, and it is believed that it was intended to use them for the purpose of disguise to further some treacherous project for taking Bulawayo at a disadvantage and killing the inhabitants.

Noticeable that the natives in the town are becoming as thick as bees. In ordinary times natives come and go in the town without attracting much attention. The native population is at all times a shifting one and a large number of the men that make it up are not known individually to the white people of the town or to the authorities. The fact that the natives in the town live apart from the whites adds to the difficulty of identifying those who belong to the town. But their numbers are so large that it is little more than a matter of chance that the town than in the hostile men who it is believed, are being surreptitiously introduced to aid from within when an attack shall be made from without. It looks now as though that might occur at any time. The roads by which communication is had with the south, both the one to Tuli and the one to Maseru, are felt to be in peril. There are undoubtedly large numbers of hostile natives between Bulawayo and the settlements to the south, some of them in open revolt. The situation is felt to be most serious and most threatening.

## "SALT RHEUM CURE."

A RETIRED BRITISH SOLDIER MAKES A SWORN DECLARATION.

Lingered for Sixteen Years and Unable to Occupy His Bed—Found Great Relief in "Kootenay Cure," the Surest Known.

County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, To Wit:

I, John Hughes, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, a retired British soldier, residence 126 West Avenue, N. D., solemnly declare: That after lingering for sixteen years with that terrible disease, Salt Rheum in such a form that I was unable to sleep or in fact to occupy my bed without suffering excruciating agony, I procured a bottle of "Ryckman's Kootenay Cure," and was so pleased with the result that I wrote Mr. Ryckman stating that I was benefited and expected to be completely cured. I now desire to affirm that before finishing the third bottle I considered myself a "Salt Rheum Cure." I confidently recommend the medicine to all others suffering from the same disease as I believe it to be the surest cure yet known.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed.) JOHN HUGHES, Declared before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1896.

(Signed.) W. FRED WALKER, Notary Public.

"Odorama" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

—Dr. H. I. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors at the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one at Fox's, 78 Government street.



For she has tried and proved the value of

## Eclipse Soap

in the wash tub, in cleaning paint work, in dish washing and in every way that soap can be used. Tiy a bar from your grocer.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto.

## TAMILKANDE TEA

Selected from the crack gardens of Ceylon, Darjeeling and China. Blended by machinery.

In Lead Packages and 5lb. Cake Boxes

Tamilkande Tea Co., 18 St. Maurice Street, Montreal.

SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents.

FOR SALE BY GOOD GROCERS.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

10,000 Troops, Including Battalions of Household Guards, Getting Ready for Service.

Clara Barton, of Red Cross Society, Reports Dreadful Sickness in Armenia.

Saukin, April 18.—An Egyptian force of 1,100 men were attacked by the Derwishes on Wednesday last, April 15. Sixty of the latter were killed and many more missing.

London, April 18.—Despite the official denials which have been issued, the Daily News repeats its assertion that 10,000 British troops are going to the Sudan in the autumn. "These will include," says the Daily News, "three battalions of the household troops, who have received private orders to be ready by the end of July."

Making allowance for duplicate elections, the next Spanish chamber will be constituted as follows, including the deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico: Conservatives, 303; Liberals, 102; Carlists, 10; Independents, 10; Dissident Conservatives, 8; Republican, 3; and Ultramontane Catholics, 1. The Heraniano announces that Senor Canelas, the Liberal deputy for Cuba, has resigned. A number of the newspapers of Madrid and other parts of Spain demand that the elections in Cuba be annulled, and ex-Premier Sagasta intends to ask the chamber of deputies to annul the Cuban elections on the ground that the elections, owing to the state of rebellion prevailing, were not free to vote as they pleased.

The arrest of the Baptist missionary, Bishop Alberto Jesus Diaz in Havana, is due to the declaration made by prisoners who were captured at Vivero, near Havana, and taken to the city, where they were found in their possession. The bishop was arrested yesterday and was denied communication with his friends in the office of the chief of police, where only prominent persons are detained. The bishop and his brother were made prisoners of war and handed over to the military jurisdiction.

Advices from Cuba say that the charge upon which Bishop Diaz, who claims to be a naturalized American citizen, was arrested was that of promoting correspondence between the rebels and the United States.

A dispatch from Odessa to the Daily News says a ministerial rescript gives Captain Wladimir, the Arctic explorer, for an indefinite period, the exclusive right to import foreign merchandise duty free into Siberia via the Kara sea and the Yenesei.

Clara Barton, of the Red Cross cables from Constantinople: "Hubbell in charge of the Red Cross Relief expedition at Marash reports that on April 13, 3,000 were sick with typhus, including the English consul. On the 15th he reported that the sickness at Zeitoun was increasing, with forty or fifty deaths daily. There is a great and immediate need of funds. The general conditions for relief work are favorable."

The British Medical Journal says that some important advances have been made in the application of the new photography process to diseases of the throat. It appears that a cryptoscope is likely to afford much assistance in laryngology in discovering the whereabouts of foreign bodies lodged in the throat. It is now possible to see right through the throat and at the same time watch the passages of an instrument intended to seize an offending particle.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says: At Thursday's reception to the foreign athletes who competed in the Olympic games, the Americans presented to the Queen Princes Constantine and a "military crown."

London, April 18.—It is noticeable that London is directing its attention to Canada more than it has ever done before, and this disposition is stimulated by the South African troubles. West Australia has had a considerable boom, and now it is believed that Canadian and American mines will be taken up in

earnest. Several leading firms, who have been noted for their success in South Africa, already have representatives en route to Colorado and British Columbia. A large flow of London capital to Canada is looked for.

THE MEMBER FOR ALGOMA.

Mr. George H. McDonnell, M. P. for Algoma, recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—it Relieves in 10 to 60 Minutes.

Let no one be surprised at the high character of the testimonials received by the proprietors of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. This medicine merits the best things that can be said of it, for it is the trouble Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Hay Fever or Catarrhal Discharge, relief is so speedy and effective that it charms all. This is the view of the popular member of the house of commons for the district of Algoma, who has used this medicine and does not hesitate to tell the people of Canada of its great worth.

Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps.

S. G. DETCHON, 44 Church street, Toronto.

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

A WORM THAT CHEWS IRON.

A few years ago the engineers employed on the railway at Hagan in Germany, were puzzled by accidents which always occurred at the same place. The government sent a commission to the spot. It was not, however, until six months had elapsed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded as if by acid, to the extent of over one hundred yards. The rail was taken up and broken, when it was found to be literally honeycombed by a thin thread-like gray worm. The worm was about two centimetres in length and about the size of a small knitting needle. On the head are two little eyes or glands, filled with a most powerful corrosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes when the insect is lying undisturbed. This liquid, when squirted upon iron, renders that metal soft and spongy and of the color of rust and it is easily and greedily eaten by the little insect.—London Engineering.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." Jacob Wilcox, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Presently in the public eye today, it cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. See

## Patronize Home Industry

The B. C. Broom and Brush Works

Have opened a factory at the corner of Johnson and Vancouver streets, Victoria, and are prepared to supply the trade of this province with all kinds of brooms and brushes, which will compete with Eastern Canada or the United States in quality or price. White labor only. Mail orders promptly attended to. m23-1m

## Harrison Hot Springs

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## St. Alice Hotel

Pleasure Resort.

Now Open for Reception of Guests

This popular resort has been completely renovated and improved, and intending visitors will find every comfort and attention. The medical department is in charge of Dr. H. J. Philpot, so well and popularly known to those who visited the springs during the past season.

The cuisine is in charge of M. Marbeuf, late of the Poodle Dog restaurant, Victoria, which is a guarantee of the excellence of this department.

The bathing department, with latest improved porcelain lined baths, has been entirely renovated, and is in charge of experienced male and female attendants.

Excellent hunting and fishing can be had in the vicinity of the springs. A steam launch and a fleet of sail and row boats are provided for guests.

The nearest point to the Harrison Lake mines. Guides and outfit provided.

Both Hotel—winter and summer—under same management.

Stages meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Ry., 5 miles from the springs. For further particulars and rates, which are very low, write to

BROWN BROS.,

Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

## BY-LAW

A By-Law to Amend the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894."

The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 22 of the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-law, 1894, is repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read:—

"Sec. 22. No person shall undertake or execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying, improving, or of caring for any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or carry on the work of a gardener in the cemetery, without first having the permission in writing for so doing from the Cemetery Committee, and any such work shall be carried on under the supervision of the caretaker, and to the satisfaction of the said committee. No person shall be permitted to enter the cemetery for the purpose of erecting therein any monument or headstone, or to do any stone or brick work in connection with any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or to execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying or improving of any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, in the cemetery, unless he is possessed of a license issued by the City Treasurer under section 30 of Schedule A of the "Revenue By-Law, 1895," which covers the period during which he is about to work and does actually work in the cemetery."

Sec. 2. The "Ross Bay Cemetery By-law, 1894," No. (109) 18, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This by-law may be cited as the "Ross Bay Cemetery Amendment By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 6th day of March, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 10th day of March, 1896.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby notified that anyone desirous of applying for a license under the said by-law, or any part thereof, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

## "LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent.

Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Hildesheim Walk is closed to Public Traffic. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer

## SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society is in Magrath Block, 8-10-12-14, is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneer and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY. S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.M., Buffalo, N.Y.). Office at Hays's Livery, 149 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS. JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Tars and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochran & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS. WANTED—A message boy. Apply to Langley & Co. ap17-2t

WANTED—A bitch for foster mother. 106 View street. ap17-3t

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a brick building on Flanagan street, for Mr. James Porter. Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned at 20 Second street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Thos. W. Parr, architect. ap16-3

WANTED—A servant. Apply at the Prov. race office. tf

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than 10 or 11 rooms; must be conveniently situated. Rent must be low. Give particulars and rent expected on one year's lease with privilege of two or three years. Address "N. O. P." Times Office. ap16-3

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 4 ft. 10 in. or 5 ft. 0 in.; former dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother-in-law, anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. t18-tf-dw

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 27 Johnson street. dw20-17

FOR SALE. FARMING LAND FOR SALE—Sea front. Cheap. 101 Douglas street. ap16-2w

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—5000 R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin, in 500 parcels @ 25c. 400 O. E. @ 25c. a nap; parcels Homestead; 100 parcels @ 14c. 100 More & Co. Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas street. ap16-2w

SALOON FOR SALE—Old, respectable trader, suitable for young couple. Apply J. C. Times office. ap16-2w

FOR SALE—A Peterboro canoe, carpet and cushions. Price \$20. Apply S. J. F. ap16-2w

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT in South Saanich, containing 150 acres; about 15 acres cleared. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Jas. Hay, Blacksmith, Pandora street. m21-tf

TO LET. HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let. 91 Port St. ap15-4

TO LET—4 roomed cottages. Rent, \$4. Laid out water. Good place to raise chickens. Apply 3 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. m22-1m

MISCELLANEOUS. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—An investment is offered, whereby a handsome profit can be made; capital required from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Address for particulars "Recorder," Times office. m22-1m

PIANOFORTE OR RINGING taught by lady recently from England; holding certificate from Royal Academy of Music, London, and from Trinity College, London. For terms apply Mrs. Poulton, 139 Michigan street. ap16-1m

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are reprinted at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A & W. WILSON. PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Sell Hansens and Tinsmiths. Desires to describe terms of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Address supplied at lower rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129.

JEWELERS, ETC. American Waterbury. \$1. Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$1. ANSONIA ALARMS, 90c. GERMAN ALARMS, 70c. Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART. The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68 1-2 YATES STREET. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Swiss Spring, 75c. Balance and Gold Staffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. SEALS' TEETH WANTED.

UNDERTAKERS. CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1897.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer Government Street, Victoria.

\$1.00. The Public will please Take Notice That

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists.

Merchants will be allowed rebate on old prices for what they have in stock.

The S. R. Ryckman Medicine Co., HAMILTON, ONT.

For Sale or To Let.

Splendid Farm, 40 acres, for sale or to let at \$1000. Fine house, barn and chicken house (about 100 chickens). 30 acres ready to plough; remainder good for grazing. Apply to A. HARMAN & CO., 30-Broad Street.



## WHOLESALE SMUGGLING

Organized Gangs are Rushing  
Hordes of Chinese into  
the States.

James Allison, Arrested for Mur-  
der in Seattle, Chests the  
Hangman.

American Liquor Dealers Charged  
With Counterfeiting—Amer-  
ican News.

Spokane, April 18.—Organized gangs  
of smugglers are operating extensively  
on the Columbia reservation, running con-  
traband Chinamen across the Canadian  
border into the United States. A party  
of government officials left for the  
place, which is an almost impenetrable  
wilderness. The smugglers are a desper-  
ate set, and declare that no govern-  
ment officials sent for them can return  
alive.

Seattle, April 18.—James Allison, com-  
mitted suicide in jail here last night.  
Allison was wanted in Minneapolis for  
the murder of a girl named Olsen.

He was arrested yesterday afternoon  
at 3 o'clock in the postoffice building by  
Detective Jim Courtney, of Minneapolis,  
and Detective Philbrick, of the local  
force, on the charge of murder committed  
August 21, 1894, in an isolated place  
on the shore of Lake Superior, near Du-  
luth, Minn.

The victim was Miss Lena Olsen, a  
working girl who had \$450 in cash on  
her person. Her slayer was A. A. Aus-  
tin, and according to the claims of De-  
tective Courtney and the belief of Chief  
of Police Rogers, James E. Allison was  
none other than A. A. Austin. It is  
also believed that Allison had numerous  
aliases, but he was known simply as  
Allison, and it remains to be positively  
proven that he was Austin. The proof  
obtained, although circumstantial, is  
very strong, and the additional evidence  
found in Allison's valise yesterday after  
the arrest assists the case of the Min-  
neapolis detective in a material man-  
ner.

Allison practically admitted, when  
placed under arrest, that he was the  
same man who used to live in Tacoma.  
There was considerable talk about the  
affair, but that was all.

The prisoner denied, after being ar-  
rested that he knew anything about  
Austin or the Duluth tragedy.

In March, 1894, Austin made his ap-  
pearance in Minneapolis, where he went  
to an employment office and represented  
himself as a well-to-do widower from  
Los Angeles. He claimed that he had  
a daughter 12 years old, and was look-  
ing for a trustworthy housekeeper,  
money being no object if the proper wo-  
man could be secured.

The employment agents introduced  
him to Lena Olsen, a very highly re-  
spected servant girl, who had in her pos-  
session \$450, earned by hard work.

Austin immediately set about to get  
the money from the unsuspecting girl,  
and hatched a plot that was not only  
successful, but showed him to be of the  
same stamp as H. H. Holmes, the mul-  
ti-murderer, who will be executed at  
Philadelphia on May 7 for the murder  
of Julia Connor, Pearl Connor, Ned  
Connor, Annie Williams, Edna Van  
Tassel, Emilie Cigrand, B. F. Pictel,  
Howard Pictel, and others.

After having ingratiated himself in  
the good graces of Miss Olsen, Austin  
persuaded her to accompany him to Du-  
luth, Minn., under promise of marriage.  
The fatal trip was taken on August 21,  
1894, and, according to evidence in the  
possession of the police of Duluth, Aus-  
tin enticed the lone woman to an iso-  
lated place on the shore of Lake Su-  
perior, near Duluth, and there in the  
darkness of night, and when no human  
being was near, he choked her until she  
was insensible, and with a large club  
broke her skull. After robbing the  
body of his victim, Austin left the city  
the same night, and disappeared as ef-  
fectually as if the earth had opened up  
and swallowed him.

Minneapolis, April 18.—A sensation  
has been created here by the arrest of  
Geo. G. Jacoby and Mortiz Mikalos, of  
a local liquor house doing a wholesale  
business, on an indictment charging  
them with counterfeiting the stamp of  
Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville,  
Ont., manufacturers of the celebrated  
Canadian Club whiskey, also the stamp  
of the commissioner of inland revenue  
of Canada and selling liquor at cheap  
prices. The matter was brought be-  
fore the grand jury of Hennepin county  
and an indictment returned by which  
the arrest of Mikalos and Jacoby were  
made.

### Death Through the Kidneys.

Hardly any organs of the human sys-  
tem play a more vital part than the  
kidneys. A derangement of these, even  
to a slight degree, will lead to trouble  
that is likely, if not stayed, to prove fa-  
tal. There is only one way for the sys-  
tem to be rid of this disease, and that is  
by trying a medicine that will act spe-  
cially, and is a specific for kidney dis-  
ease. This is the strong factor in the  
great South American Kidney Cure. It  
is prepared specially for these organs, is  
radical in its banishment of disease lo-  
cated there, and rich in the healing pow-  
ers necessary to complete restoration.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall  
& Co.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to  
good society, so "Odorona" conduces to  
good appearance.

M. Marbeuf, late chef and proprietor  
of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this  
city, has been secured as chef at the  
St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs.

—There will no doubt be a rush of  
boys to Gilmore & McCandless' next  
week.

—White Japanese matting, inserted  
Japanese matting, Japanese matting  
rugs, etc., at Weller Bros.

### MARK TWAIN'S PLANS.

A friend in Hartford showed me a  
letter from Mark Twain a few days  
ago, written from India, in which the  
humorist outlined his plans for the next  
few years as if he were preparing the  
itinerary for a fortnight vacation. Mark  
is now in South Africa, after having  
lectured forty-seven times in America  
in his trip across the continent last sum-  
mer, ninety times in Australia, and sev-  
enty-five times in India. He will not  
get through with his lectures in South  
Africa until about the middle of May.  
Then he will set sail for England, ex-  
pecting to reach London the last of  
May. Here he will settle down or go  
on the Continent, and write a book of  
reminiences of his great trip. This  
will occupy the best part of the summer,  
and in the autumn he will return to  
America. After settling himself in his  
Hartford home he will take to the lec-  
ture platform and lecture the best part  
of 1897 and 1898, and then the humor-  
ist will permanently retire from public  
life. He has already made enough  
money to cancel all his debts, and when  
he reaches New York he will owe no  
man a penny. His American profits  
will then ensure him a competency for  
the rest of his days, and he will live  
quietly in his home in Hartford. It was  
a brave thing that Mark did when he  
set out on his present tour to "cleanse  
the slate," and the welcome that awaits

## THE BROAD DOMINION

All Danger of a Flood at Mon-  
treal is Now Over—Fire  
at Toronto.

Colonel Cole to Command the Shoe-  
bushness Team—General  
News Notes.

Toronto, April 18.—The funeral of the  
late Col. Denison took place yesterday  
at Weston, a suburb of this city. There  
was a large attendance of citizens.

Toronto, April 18.—A fire at the Amer-  
ican Electro Plating Co's building  
yesterday did damage to the extent of  
\$2,500.

Montreal, April 18.—The water in the  
river has fallen several feet since last  
night and all danger of the flood is past.

Winnipeg, April 18.—The remains of  
the late Sir John Schultz will arrive by  
the Great Northern train at 1:30. The  
body will be taken to the legislative  
chambers, where it will lie in state. The  
public may view the remains from 10  
a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on Monday, and the  
funeral will take place at the latter

\$113,000 per annum, making the yearly  
subsidy \$454,000.

L. Macoun of the geological survey,  
leaves for the Pribiloff islands next  
week.

The customs returns at the chief ports  
show a steady increase in imports from  
France since the treaty went into effect.

The House of Commons has unani-  
mously approved a resolution authoriz-  
ing a subsidy to a direct line of steam-  
ers to France. Sir Charles Tupper said  
it was intended to withdraw the stipen-  
dium from the fast line project that  
these steamers should call at French  
ports.

The privilege of the free importation  
of mining machinery has been extended  
for a year.

A successful effort has been made to  
block the Chicago ship railway bill.  
Col. Cole, of the Montreal Garrison  
Artillery, is likely to command the  
Shoebushness team this year.

### Are You One

Of those unhappy people who are suffering  
with weak nerves, starting at every slight  
sound, unable to endure any unusual dis-  
turbance, finding it impossible to sleep?  
Avoid opiate and nerve compounds. Feed  
the nerves upon blood made pure and neu-  
tralizing by the great blood purifier and neu-  
rizer, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-din-  
ner pills, assist digestion, prevent consti-  
pation. 25c.

### DUCKING A SCOLD.

In older times ducking was a com-  
mon punishment administered to scold-  
ing wives. It was found that a judi-  
cious scolding would cool off the hottest  
temper, and the remedy was a very popu-  
lar one among gentlemen who had the  
misfortune to be wedded to women with  
sharp tongues. Of late years the cus-  
tom has fallen into disuse, men pre-  
ferring to drown themselves in liquor  
rather than duck their scolding wives in  
water, but last week a Chicago man  
bethought himself of the old plan of  
stopping a shrewish tongue. He had  
a wife who would quarrel. Day in  
and day out, and half the night, she  
scolded and nagged and quarreled. At  
last he could bear it no longer, and so,  
seizing her in his arms, he carried her  
to the bath tub and administered a  
good, old-fashioned ducking. The wo-  
man screamed until she aroused every-  
one in the house, but her husband kept  
her head under the faucet until she  
promised to quit scolding. It is doubt-  
ful if such a promise will be kept; but,  
should the Chicago man's plan be suc-  
cessful, we may look to see progressive  
plumbers advertising some patent bath  
tubs "especially arranged for ducking  
scolds."

Derangements of the liver with constipa-  
tion, injures the complexion, induces pim-  
ples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by  
using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a  
dose. Try them.



## CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles in-  
cident to a bilious state of the system, such as  
Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after  
eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most  
remarkable success has been shown in curing

## SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS  
are equally valuable in Constipation, curing  
and preventing this annoying complaint, while  
they also correct all disorders of the stomach,  
stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.  
Even if they only cured

## HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those  
who suffer from this distressing complaint;  
but fortunately their goodness does not end  
here, and those who once try them will find  
these little pills valuable in so many ways that  
they will not be willing to do without them.  
But after all sick head

## ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where  
we make our great boast. Our pills cure it  
while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small  
and very easy to take. One or two pills make  
a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do  
not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action  
please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents;  
five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.  
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



## GOOD CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

INDIGNANT FARMER.—This is the way you look after my cattle, is it? You lazy, good-for-nothing rascals, just wait till June and out you go!

him when he appears on an American  
platform will demonstrate this fact to  
him beyond a doubt.

### None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extra-  
ordinary distinction of having been the  
only blood purifier allowed on exhibit  
at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manu-  
facturers of other sarsaparillas sought  
by every means to obtain a showing of  
their goods, but they were all turned  
away under the application of the rules  
forbidding the entry of patent medicines  
and nostrums. The decision of the  
World's Fair authorities in favor of  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as fol-  
lows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a pat-  
ent medicine. It does not belong to the  
list of nostrums. It is here on its mer-  
its.

—Everybody wants a wheel; every-  
body wants the best for the money;  
everybody ought to know the merits of  
the "Ideal." Call at Weller Bros.

—Wedding presents, wedding pres-  
ents, after plated ware, fine china,  
brass goods, and a host of other things  
to select from at Weller Bros.

### hour to St. John's cemetery.

A young man named N. Dubreuil, of  
St. Boniface, has been missing  
Friday. He sustained an injury in a  
runaway and while his companion ran  
after the horses Dubreuil disappeared.

W. H. Pollock, a prominent jeweller,  
died yesterday.

St. John, N. B., April 18.—Hon. Dr.  
and Mrs. Montague have arrived from  
England. They were informed of the  
sudden death of their infant child on  
Saturday while they were on the ocean,  
and were much affected. Dr. Mon-  
tague's health has much improved.

Montreal, April 18.—La Presse thinks  
the failure to pass the remedial bill  
is a serious blow to the constitution and  
to Catholic influences. Le Monde  
blames Mr. Laurier for the failure of  
the measure and declares that the coun-  
try will hold him responsible.

Winnipeg, April 18.—R. M. Horne,  
Payne and a party of British capitalists  
are here enroute to British Columbia,  
where they will inspect the mines in  
which they are heavily interested.

Ottawa, April 18.—The total increas-  
ed subsidy given to the Canadian Pac-  
fic railway since July 1 last year is

### A SERMON IN A SONG.

Chevalier's song, "My Old Dutch" has  
long been a favorite in Canada, though so  
few Canadians have had opportunity of  
hearing the master sing it. A peculiar  
thing happened to the music hall favor-  
ite a few nights ago after one of his per-  
formances in New York. He was handed a  
note which was signed simply "Stranger."  
The writer said that he had come to New  
York, intending to desert his wife and  
children, and had found his way to the  
hall and heard Chevalier sing "My Old  
Dutch." The effect of the old Cockney's  
love song to his wife had been powerful  
enough to send the errant husband back  
to his wife, and lead him to write a letter  
to Chevalier thanking him for his share in  
the change which came over the writer's  
feelings.

There is no reason to disbelieve the story  
for the song is touching and human, and  
powerful sermons have been preached in  
more peculiar places than music halls.

—A baldness makes one look pre-  
maturely old, so a full head of hair gives  
to mature life the appearance of youth.  
To secure this and prevent the former,  
Ayer's Hair Vigor is confidently recom-  
mended. Both ladies and gentlemen  
prefer it to any other dressing.

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before  
you place your order. Shore's Hardware  
Store.

By Special  
Royal Warrant  
To The Queen

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889.

Highest Award  
WORLD'S FAIR

Gold Medals and  
other Awards

**Sunlight Soap**

IT MAKES WORK LIGHT  
AND BRIGHT

Books for Wrappers  
For every 15 "Sunlight"  
wrappers sent to Lever Bros.,  
Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-  
bound book will be sent, or  
a cloth-bound for 20 wrappers

C. R. KING, Victoria, Agent for B. C.

## SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from  
your Chemist.

## TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these  
Remedies have been

## PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be super-  
ior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct  
from Langley & Co.



APRIL.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30			

## JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.  
Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

## The Daily Times.

E. &amp; N. LANDS.

The E. & N. railway company demand from the province land to the extent of 86,000 acres, in lieu of the lands in the specified railway belt that were allocated by the crown prior to the passage of the act in 1883. This claim will be apt to cause some mild surprise in the public mind, for very few people seem to have been aware that there was any such provision in the act as that which the company quotes. It would be presumptuous on the part of any ordinary person to dispute the interpretation of the law advanced by the company, especially when it is endorsed by the chief law officer of the country, but nobody need hesitate about denouncing the fatuity which made such a claim possible. We suppose that the matter will end as such matters usually do in this country, with the people being left the poor satisfaction of cursing the memory of the politicians who devised such plans for the affliction of coming generations.

### A SESSION OF WOBBLING.

Though it lasted over 54 days, the late session of the legislature was an exceedingly barren one in the way of useful legislation, while it was a little too fertile in legislation of the other sort. The government could hardly have taken a surer course to demonstrate its own incapacity than that which it followed in respect of a number of bills. It introduced provisions relating to schools, which public opinion forced it to withdraw. It proposed to introduce a system of selling public lands by warrants, under which speculators would have been able to "blanket" large portions of the public domain at a cost to themselves merely nominal. There was another yielding to public disapproval, and the very objectionable measure was withdrawn, to be replaced by one not quite so bad in its final form at least. A most outrageous bill for the taxation of the mining industry gave another illustration of the government's capacity for blundering and muddling. We doubt if any other governing body in Canada would entertain for a moment the preposterous ideas embodied in that bill. Fortunately, the mining men, had sufficient influence with the government to secure a radical modification of the measure, or there would have been a serious check to the industry to which the province is hopefully looking. As regards the public funds the treatment of former years has been followed, with aggravations of some of the worst features. With one breath the government pleads "poverty," and with the next it proposes the reckless squandering of money—all of which its faithful followers endorse. Additional taxes, additional powers to raise money by selling public property—all such instruments may well prove insufficient to keep the provincial books straight when the administration is in the hands of a set of incompetent politicians who care nothing for the public's welfare.

Mr. Wade's letter, published elsewhere in this issue, shows that the separate school system was imposed on the people of Manitoba in 1871 by a combination of bribery and fraud. Now it is proposed to re-impose it by coercion from Ottawa. No lover of fair dealing and freedom can approve of this scheme.

In a few short weeks our coroner will stand before us and smilingly ask approval of his actions. Even though we should be charged perhaps not without reason—with being pessimistic on this point, we cannot refrain from expressing the belief that he will notice a stray elector here and there who will be prone to question the existence of a degree of prosperity actually marvellous. There are restless souls everywhere.

The father of the prisoner Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, is said to have spent \$300,000 in order to have his son's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Sir Herbert Tupper may now be expected to promise that should he contract kidney disease he will be liberated.

By the way, was it Monte Christo or Sir Charles Tupper who exclaimed "The world is mine!" The palpable right of each to ownership is an excuse for a little uncertainty upon the point.

Canadians who yet retain a spark of confidence in the present Ottawa administration are blessed with an abundance of faith in the truism "out of evil cometh good." But the spectacle excites wonderment.

## Communications.

### THE NORTHFIELD EXPLOSION.

To the Editor:—The warning note has been sounded at last, and as has often been predicted of late by one of common knowledge, familiar with the inside and outside workings of the ammunition powder company's works at Northfield, this district is destined sooner or later, to furnish a most terrible and disastrous duplicate of the Barcelona and Johannesburg explosions. Nanaimo has had its warning, but as the event, to speak in sporting parlance, did not "come off," things dangerous go and come into the very heart of the great coal mining metropolis in the same happy-go-lucky fashion as before, notwithstanding the representations of the Nanaimo county grand jury, elicited by it would seem, the police selected from the judge holding his moribund court, that they had no business to interfere with a highly protected as well as a highly explosive industry by placing hindering restrictions on its commerce. "Erump the loud explosion of to-day, heard and felt markedly in this city, may wake up the citizens of Nanaimo and the surrounding district to a true sense of the danger in their midst. The Victoria press—especially the Times—has for some years past been "wailing at Ottawa" to remove the menace to life and property, the youth, beauty and fashion of renowned Beacon Hill, in the shape of the little magazine adjacent to the ornamental waters, containing a few hundred pounds of damp, blue-moulded rotten gunpowder. If such is a danger to public safety surely no one who has viewed the situation of the powder works at Northfield can do so complacently without a shudder, enough to send a cold streak running down the spine of the humanitarian observer at the mere thought of an "accident."

These works occupy a central position in the midst of a densely populated section of this district, containing at lowest estimation between 4000 and 5000 souls.

On visiting the scene of the accident (7) to-day, mental note was made of the powder works and their environment. One has only to look, think and shudder. Certainly, similar to the deadly serpent, these works can boast of a pleasing and inviting exterior, neat manager's residence, delightful little office, in the foreground flowering plants, shrubs, and well-kept sward, green lawns stretching away behind towards isolated red brick buildings—innocent-looking enough on the exterior. These buildings are within almost halting distance of the large public school, where some 250 children assemble on school days for instruction under four teachers, and almost casts its shadow in the early morning sun right into the back yards of the numerous uninhabited residences situated on the thoroughfare known as the Bay road. Let the reader picture in his mind's eye what would be the untold consequences were an accident to cause an explosion of the 250 pounds of black powder invariably stored in the aforesaid big brick building! What would be the consequence were the contents of the other isolated brick pile a little way to the north, to "go off in smoke," when he is made aware that said contents consists of tons of giant powder, dynamite, crude nitro-glycerine and other high explosives! Familiarity breeds contempt, they say. Enquiry proved the truism, for though the people in the vicinity are fully aware of the danger, yet most of them seem to be callous and indifferent to it. Laws have had to be enacted ere now to save people from themselves; probably the people are firm believers in the kismet, and therefore what Allah wills cannot be averted.

Fortunately for the safety of the surrounding population, owing to a never failing supply of cold water from the bottom of the waters of Departure Bay, happily denied by kind nature to Northfield, the nitro-glycerine works of the powder company are there situated. These latter are some two miles from the parent factory, therefore the crude product, in its most dangerous form, has to be carted over the intervening distance. The road is none of the best, and is partly the outcome of the well known enterprise of the New Vancouver Coal Company, to join the old Nanaimo road with the great northern trunk road to Comox at Northfield. Since the autumn of that company have been temporarily closed at that place, the highway, although being almost as well patronized as the Comox road by travel to and from Wellington, Northfield and Nanaimo, being private property, government road money has been expended on it as yet. Rough, stony, gully and rickety "corduroy" is scarcely a safe highway on which to convey some 500 pounds of crude nitro-glycerine on a one-horse spring wagon. At least, such would be one's opinion, even were one ever so venturesome. Such were the loud roars and contrivances that brought to an untimely end in the bloom of manhood the unfortunate and much regretted Stevenson, teamster. It was fully canvassed by some zealous employees at the scene of the accident, that, as the minute remains of poor Stevenson were being picked up off the ground, braced and stumped, that the load consisted of only 300 pounds of nitro-glycerine. Be that as it may, the good intention is obvious, and perhaps may tell with the coroner's jury in the way intended. Of course the well protected corporation can be in no way to blame for the unfortunate catastrophe. Had the explosion occurred a couple of hours earlier, a wrecked train with a load of living freight probably would have shared the sad fate of Stevenson and his one-horse team, as the accident occurred within a stone's throw of the E. & N. railway, near the Northfield crossing. It is understood from a credible source that the deceased and others of the powder works hands when employed on this job, except the Chinaman, who is frequently employed in the hazardous undertaking, simply because he costs less, are paid at the rate of 50 cents a trip. Consequently the assumption in one's mind is that it is more advantageous to load with 500 pounds than with 300 pounds on the trip. One becomes astonished when one learns from very good authority the careless, nay culpable manner in which the crude and dangerous mixture is packed for transportation over any road, rough or

smooth. The stuff is put up in 40-lb casks, each wrapped up in an old gunny sack and placed side by side without any packing in the one-horse wagon. The constant jolting over the rough road naturally causes friction, impossible for the rotten material of weather beaten gunny sacks to withstand. A mere drop of the mixture intervening, and there you are—up you go without much of a warning. The wonder impressed in one's mind is that accidents of the kind have not been more frequent. Had the "accident" occurred about half a mile further up the road, just alongside the innocent looking brick building before referred to and its 200 tons of black powder, there would be a different story of horror and destruction to relate, and such is likely to happen at any moment, for the probability is that as "no white man will likely be found to do the trip for you," this in future, the stolid indifferent "John" will let "er go next time. This overloading, as asserted by some, may have been or not the cause of the explosion. On this question there is no time to dwell, for the crowded casks in the wagon were crowded out, fell on the ground and exploded—or, taking the company's theory of only 300 pounds, the loosely packed casks caused friction as explained above. Either way is equally dangerous. It behooves the responsible the manufacture and transportation of high explosives then there ought to be, and speedily.

That the powder works at Northfield occupy a very unsafe and undesirable position as regards the public safety is acknowledged by most ardent supporters of the company. The loose shipping way in which the transportation of its manufactured output is conducted has become notorious. These works employ about fourteen or fifteen whites and about a similar number of Chinese. It has been asserted that the industries of Canada are protected by a tariff afford employment for her industrious citizens and thus keep them at home. The manager of these works, no doubt a very competent and highly esteemed business man, and several of the employees, are citizens of the United States—the Chinamen are citizens of the world. In the conduct of the institution there seems to be a great liking for "John," and where possible "John" at \$1 a day takes the place of the free born "protected" Canadian at \$2 a day of ten hours, Sunday and holiday, day or night, as required. The only apparent benefit to the local citizens of this broad Dominion conferred by these works is in the standing menace intensified by impunctuality in the employment of Chinamen—to property life and limb.

Their devils are the ways which are dark. It is time some light were thrown on such ways, customs and practices. A little ventilation now and then does good, and—next. Ah! that will be terrible. J. J.

Nanaimo, April 9th, 1896.

### THE COLD SWEAT OF HEART DISEASE.

Is Dispelled in Thirty Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The thousands who suffer from heart disease will understand what is meant by Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont., when she says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads on my face." With everyone who suffers from heart trouble it is a death struggle, for it is hard to say when the cord of life will not snap with this disease contracting the system. In the interests of human life, let all who suffer from heart trouble always act promptly and use a remedy that is effective. Death may easily occur if it is a case simply of expertly intended to remove the trouble in this direction, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific, and will give relief within thirty minutes after the first dose is taken, and cure permanently, as many have already testified through these columns.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

### ELECTRIC TREE FELLER.

A foreign house has brought out an apparatus for felling trees by electricity. There is no saw proper, its place being taken by a drill, which, according to the nature of the wood, may be used to perforate the base of the tree with a number of holes, placed so close together that nearly all the fibres have been cut, or it may be used to make a sweeping cut, as the cutting edges are on the side of the tool. This is the usual method. The machine is fastened to the tree and a cut of suitable depth is taken across its surface; the drill is then advanced an inch or two, and another cut is taken until about half the thickness of the tree has been gone through. Wedges are then forced in to keep the cut from closing up, and the operation is continued until it would not be safe to cut away more wood. The electric chains are then loosened and the machine is removed, after which the final separation of the tree is accomplished by a hand saw or axe.

The latest results of pharmaceutical science and the best medical appliances are availed of in compounding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hence, though half a century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood purifier.

### An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Watzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Seven and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894. Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odorona so much."

—Boys, read the ad. of Gilmore & McCandless.

—Okell & Morris damson and green sage preserves are a luxury. Try them.



### To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria:

Gentlemen: We respectfully solicit your votes and support at the general election for the House of Commons, at which we will be candidates in the interest of the Opposition party.

In our opinion the time has arrived when, for the welfare of Canada and to ensure a revival of prosperity in this constituency and throughout the Dominion, a change in the federal administration is absolutely necessary.

We fully endorse the Opposition platform, adopted at the Ottawa convention in June, 1893. As the candidates of that party we are opposed to the ruinous fiscal policy which has now had a trial of eighteen years, and are of opinion that the "highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing any injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten a return of prosperity to our people, and to that end we believe that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government."

We believe in provincial rights, and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted with the powers to legislate. In the matter of the Manitoba School Question we are of opinion that the offer of the Greenway government to so amend the school law that the clergyman or representative of any denomination would have the right to impart religious instruction in the public schools, at stated times, was a most reasonable one, and that it ought to have been accepted by the minority as a compromise and by all parties as a liberal and adequate compliance with the judgment of the privy council. We are still in hope that, along these lines and under the policy of conciliation of Mr. Laurier—to whom all Canada is now looking for a final settlement of this disturbing question—the strife and intolerance which are provoked by denominational differences and religious rancor will forever disappear from the arena of Canadian politics, at least in so far as the public school system of our country is concerned.

We will support a progressive railway policy, and if elected will strongly urge the importance of assisting a trunk line to open up the great country in the northern part of British Columbia, by which a transcontinental line would traverse a rich and yet uninhabited region. We are opposed to the "bleeding process" whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery, and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes.

We believe that it is possible to administer public affairs absolutely free from the scandals that have been a marked characteristic of the rule of the present and late administrations, and will support no man or set of men that will shield criminals, whitewash hoodlums, or condone corruption in high places.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by maladministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people, who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not—only because it had not time in eighteen years—irretrievably ruined both the people and the country. With an electorate influenced by principle and right, there is still great hope for our country, and especially for this province with its immense natural wealth and magnificent opportunities for expansion.

Keeping in mind, then, the great issues upon which you will be called to pronounce a verdict—remembering the anti-progressive state of the country, the unfair treatment which British Columbia has received, the failure of the protective tariff, the debasement of Canadian political life by ministers of the crown, and all minor questions—we respectfully invite you to consider if the time has not come for the electors of Victoria to demand that the old order of things shall be reversed and that a new and a better system of government shall be inaugurated in its stead.

Faithfully yours,  
W. TEMPLEMAN,  
G. L. MILNE.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Book.  
Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address, written carefully. Remember, "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 11 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.



## VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,  
APRIL 21st and 22nd.

The American Extravaganza Company

D Henderson, Manager, presenting that  
Greatest of all Burlesque Extravaganzas.

## "SINBAD"

THE SAILOR, OR THE MAID OF BALSORA.

100-PEOPLE-100.

The largest, most complete and most elaborately magnificent production ever brought to Victoria. An unrivalled cast! Two Grand Ballets! Marvellous electrical effects! Superb transformations! Gorgeous costumes! A wondrous panorama! Picturesque ensembles! A wealth of new music! Stupendously beautiful scenery!

PRICES—\$1.50 and \$1.00. Gallery 50c. Sale of seats opens Friday morning, April 17th at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

## Joshua Davies, AUCTIONEER.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896,

I will sell the Stock and Stock in Trade of the

## Manchester House.

Particulars To-Morrow.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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He Dispenses Prescriptions.  
100 Government Street.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

**Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.**

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

The St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

There will be an excellent programme at the popular entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. this evening. The main feature of the programme will be a dialogue in character, entitled, "The Stage-struck Clerk."

George J. Cook is again in trouble. He has been summoned to appear in the police court on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Salloway. The trouble is said to have arisen over some furniture, which Mrs. Salloway has in her house and which is claimed by Cook.

A very fine concrete pavement in front of the Market building has just been completed by Messrs. Hales and Bell, who make a specialty of this kind of work. They have received the contract to place a slate roof upon the Union Club building, and commence work next week.

It is probable that the civic estimates will come up for final consideration of the council on Monday night. Mr. Williams has given notice of his intention to move that the council go into committee of the whole for the purpose of further appropriating the municipal revenue for the current year.

Wm. Chadsey, Sumas, reports that there is a general feeling throughout the New Westminster district that this will be another high water season. The protracted cold weather has had the effect of keeping a lot of snow in the mountains and as soon as the warm weather comes the snow will melt and the streams and rivers become greatly swollen thereby.

At the regular meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society held last evening, the programme opened with a selection on the pipes by Piper Munro. Mr. Henderson followed with a recitation from the "Lady of the Lake" and songs were sung by Messrs. Brownlie, Paterson, Russell and Chief Mackie. A discussion on the Scotch Grays and other Highland regiments brought the entertainment to a close.

The British Columbia Mining Record for April is an interesting number, especially to those interested in mining on Vancouver Island. A large amount of valuable information is given in regard to Alberni, and to the island's mineral resources generally. Several illustrations of excellent quality adorn the pages. The announcement is made that the May number will be devoted to Kootenay.

The law, as interpreted by Constable Clagards, is no respecter of persons. This morning that officer had before the police magistrate a prominent member of society. The charge against the young lady was not a serious one, simply riding her bicycle on the sidewalk on Store street, and falling to regard the warning of the officer that the sidewalk was made for pedestrians not for wheelmen or even wheelwomen. A fine of \$7 was imposed by the magistrate, which fine was readily paid by the family solicitor, the lady herself not being present.

The programme for this evening's band concert in the drill hall is as follows:  
March—"The Four".....Thomas Overture—"A Night on the Water".....Waltz—"La Serenata".....Johanne section of Irish Melodies.....Meyer Schottel solo by a detachment of the 5th Regiment C.A.  
INTERMISSION OF FIVE MINUTES.  
Selection—"Trip to Africa".....Suppe Solo for Euphonium—"Herman's Folk".....Jennings Caprice—"The Little Chatterbox".....Caprice—"The Little Chatterbox".....Jennings Selection—"Africa-Brave".....Misses God Save the Queen.

A very successful concert was given by Victoria camp, No. 32, Woodmen of the World, in A. O. U. W. hall last night. The chairman, Consul Commander N. Shakspeare, in his remarks explained the many benefits to be derived from the order. The first item was a piano-forte solo by Miss Rose Stoddart, whose playing appeared strongly to the musically inclined. Master Penneck, a very young, yet first class elocutionist, followed with a recitation. Mr. Richardson's comic song, "Johnny Doolan's Cat" provoked much laughter. Miss A. Stoddart contributed a vocal solo, "When the Heart is Young," which was all that could be desired. Miss Anderson also gave a good vocal solo. Messrs. Lang and Grissell rendered a duet very well; they also contributed solos. The

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.**  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

entertainers, as may be seen from the programme, made up a splendid aggregation of talent.

—Monarch Bicycles, perfection in every detail; handsomely finished. \$5 Johnson street.

—Monarch Bicycles, strictly high grade. A. McGregor & Son, Agents, 95 Johnson street.

—The executive committee of the Women's Council will meet for the transaction of important business at the city hall on Tuesday at 2:30 p.m.

—Monuments, Headstones and cemetery copings are very cheap at Stewart's. Be sure to get his prices before buying elsewhere. Cor. Yates & Blanchard streets.

—A special feature at the band concert in the drill hall this evening will be the stalls, arranged by members of the King's Daughters, at which prizes will be on sale.

—Members of the various I. O. O. F. lodges will attend in a body at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday, April 26th, when the pastor, Rev. Leslie Clay, will preach a special sermon.

—Notices have been issued to the subscribers to the B. C. Stock Exchange, asking them to meet at the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, at 3 p.m., Monday, for the purpose of organization. It is said that the membership numbers about 50.

—Behnen Temple, No. 3, held their regular meeting Wednesday evening, April 15, at which the by-laws governing the lodge were passed and ordered printed. Mrs. Ida Weaver, of Des Moines, supreme chief of the Bathhouse Sisters, expects to arrive in Victoria about the 6th of May, when she will be given a reception by Behnen Temple.

—Fernwood lodge, C. O. O. F., at its meeting on Friday evening, initiated two candidates into the order and received on proposition for membership. Under "good of the order" a social time was held. Degree work will be gone through at the next lodge meeting. At the last meeting of Dauntless lodge, after disposal of business, an open meeting was held at which a large gathering of the members of both lodges with their lady friends, were present to listen to Prof. Stark, who gave a very interesting lecture on phenology.

—Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, and Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, superintendent of missions, arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday last. They will leave for the north by the Danube and will visit all the mission stations among the northern Indians. Dr. Carman will also preside at the Methodist district meeting to be held at Fort Simpson. They will return in time to be present at the provincial conference to be held in New Westminster in May. He will spend some time in Victoria after the close of conference.

**SHIPPING.**

**Doings in Marine Circle, During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.**

The steamer Mexico, which sailed from the outer wharf for Alaska this morning, had a large number of passengers, the majority of whom boarded her at Seattle and Port Townsend. The majority of them are miners and prospectors bound for Cook's Inlet and the Yukon. In addition to the large amount of stores for the Alaskan trade, the Mexico carried a number of dynamos, attachments and pumps for the Berner's Bay Mining and Milling Co., whose works are located at Berner's Bay. One of these dynamos weighed nearly three tons.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, will leave on Monday for Mud Bay with T. P. West's pile driver in tow. Piles will be driven and paluted to mark the channels leading from Mud Bay to the Serpentine and the Nicomeki rivers. The deep water channels from these rivers are rather tortuous and in consequence of this farmers in that vicinity have had great difficulty in keeping the cows on which they carried their produce from running aground.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Danubius leaves for the north to-morrow, loaded to the water's edge with freight for the northern carmelies. She will also carry a large number of passengers, among them being Col. Wright and party, who are going into the Omineca gold fields; Sam Goodwin, of the Bishop of Columbia. Mr. Ragstad, Mr. Britt, E. A. Borth, R. H. Hall, Mrs. Coker, Miss Beechey, Dr. Carman, Mr. Woodsworth, H. G. Good, Mr. Buttman.

The Norwegian bark, Skokogen, Capt. Gram, having finished loading lumber at Hastings, sails for Alsea bay, South Africa with a cargo valued at \$7,124.40 and consisting of 846,750 feet of rough lumber.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Walla Walla, leaving San Francisco on April 24, will carry general merchandise to Seattle at \$1 per ton.

Capt. J. A. Cates, the well known storekeeper, has purchased the Vancouver tug Lo's and will re-christen her the Penguin.

**LAW INTELLIGENCE.**

In Smith v. McQueen an order for judgment for the plaintiff was made this morning and in McGlashan v. Dupuis an order was made enforcing an arbitration award.

These are both Kamloops cases and Mr. C. W. Ward appeared for plaintiff in both.

One part of the wedding ceremony among the Babylonians was very significant. The priest took a thread from the garment of the bride and another from the garment of the bridegroom, and tied them into a knot, which he gave to the bride. This is probably the origin of the modern saying about tying the knot in regard to marriage.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Blue Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

—People of good taste use Odorama for their teeth—Do you?

**Corona Photos**  
At \$3.00 per Dozen

Is something new, so do not miss the chance, as it is only for a month.

SKENE LOWE, 63 Government Street.

**SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.**

**Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.**

**THIRING.**  
A large number were present in the Colonel hotel gymnasium last evening, when Hill of Victoria, and Markland of H. M. S. Satellite gave a lively exhibition with the gloves. Both men are very handy, and each got in several telling taps on the other, but with the large gloves used neither was badly punished. For the first three rounds the contest was a lively one, but after that the men settled down to staid work. In the fifth round both men were striking rather low, and Markland claimed a foul. The referee declared that the contest should go on, but Markland refused to continue, and the gold medal presented by Mr. Harris was awarded to Hill.

**CRICKET.**  
Toronto, April 18.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Cricket Association Secretary J. E. Hall, in his annual report, referring to the fact that the association last summer had secured its first victory over the United States since 1886, said he thought this indicated a change at last in the tide of fortune in favor of Canada. H. G. Wilson, of Winnipeg, and S. C. Saunders of Vancouver, were among the vice-presidents elected.

**THE GUN.**  
The third shoot for the Dudgeon cup took place at the Cliff House traps this afternoon. The entries were: Messrs. Adams, W. White, J. White, C. Moor, F. C. Macleure, B. W. John, and Mr. Jackson.

**LACROSSE.**  
The special general meeting of the Capital Lacrosse club, called for Monday evening next, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, commencing at 8 o'clock.

**A MARVELOUS COINCIDENCE.**

The fifth volume of the Cyclopedic Review of Current History for 1895 contains the record of a marvelous coincidence in the life history of the first two names in the foreign necrology. One was an Englishman named Arthur Arnold; the other was a Frenchman named Arthur Arnold.

Arthur Arnold, the record says, was born May 28, 1833, and died in London, England, Nov. 25, 1895. Arthur Arnold, who is recorded as having been born in 1833 also, died in Paris, France, Nov. 25, 1895. The English Arnold was an author and a traveller and active in English politics. As an author, he had a taste for history, illustrated by a work entitled "The History of the Cotton Famine," published between 1882 and 1890. Other books written by him were "From the Levant," "Through Persia by Caravan," published in 1875, and "Social Politics and Free Land," written in 1870-80. He was a member of parliament for Sefton, Lancashire, in 1880, and a county alderman in the London council in 1889. He was a Radical, as is evidenced by the fact that he was president of the Free Land League in 1885.

The French Arthur Arnold was also an author and (by force of necessity) a traveller to the extent of being forced for a period into exile. He was a politician and a Radical in politics, being a Communist and an active representative in the French commune of the so-called Liberal professions, that is, scientists, authors, artists, etc. He also had a leaning toward history as an author manifested in a work entitled "The History of the Inquisition." Other books which he wrote treated of the "Freedom of the Theatres" and "Princess Bella, done." History may be searched in vain for such a perfect double and the like may never again exist.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wood and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

**THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD**  
**Odorama**  
THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER  
IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS.  
BOTTLED BY J. S. B. 57-58

**FRAGRANT AND CLEANSING**  
**GET BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
IT'S AT THE TOP OF THE LADDER  
**THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MONTREAL**

**TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.**

When and Where Victorians Will Worship on Sunday.

First Congregational Church, Temperance Hall, Pardon street.—Subject for morning service, "A Mission and what it does for the Christian." In the evening P. C. L. Harris, pastor pro tem, will conduct a service of gospel song. Those who have no church home are most cordially invited to worship with us.

Reformed Episcopal—Morning sermon, "The Penitent Peter," by Dr. Wilson. Service of song in the evening.

St. Saviour's, Victoria West.—8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer. Rev. W. D. Barber; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer. Rev. M. Fatt. Easter vestry, Monday, 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Methodist church.—Services to-morrow, both morning and evening will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A.

St. Paul's church, Victoria West, Rev. D. McKee, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

St. John's church.—Second Sunday after Easter; 11 a.m., Matin and ante-communion by the rector; 7 p.m., evening song and sermon by the rector, Rev. Percival Jones.

Emmanuel Baptist church.—Pastor P. H. McEwen will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "A mistake realized," evening subject, "The end of harvest." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Baptism at close of evening service.

James Bay Methodist church.—Both services will be conducted by the pastor, T. J. McCrossan, B.D. Morning subject, "The forgiving debtor," evening subject, "Paul before Felix." Strangers welcomed; all seats free.

Victoria West Methodist church.—Morning service by the pastor, Evening preaching by Rev. D. Macleure, pastor St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

Calvary Baptist, Herald street, Rev. R. W. Trotter, pastor.—There will be the regular services morning and evening. Rev. A. B. Winchester will preach in the evening. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. The usual weekly services.

Centennial church.—Service in the morning at 11 a.m. and evening at 7 p.m. Sermons morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Betts. Sabbath school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2:30. Service at Botsick road at 7:30 p.m. by Mr. Malpas.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, corner Broughton and Douglas streets; pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

A service of song and organ recital will be given at the R. E. Church of Our Lord on Sunday evening. The programme is as follows:

Antiphon—"Blessed be the God and Father".....S. S. Wesley With solos by Miss Beveridge and Mr. Godfrey Booth.  
Organ solo—"Gloria".....A. Page Vocal solo—"But thou didst not leave".....Handel  
Mrs. Laundry.  
Vocal duet—"The Lord is my Shepherd".....Smart  
Organ solo—"Magnificat and Credo".....Battiste Vocal solo—"Jacob's Dream".....Smart  
Mr. Wm. R. Higgins.  
Antiphon—"The Lord is my Strength".....Smart  
With solos by Mrs. Laundry and Mr. Kingham.  
Vocal solo—"Save us O Lord".....Piccolomini  
B. R. Offenberg.  
Organ solo—"Allegretto".....Gullmunt  
Antiphon—"Worthy is the Lamb".....F. Barnett  
With solo by Mr. Kingham.  
Stainer's sevenfold Amen.  
Organ solo—"Hallelujah chorus".....Handel  
Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street.—Public meeting at 8:15 p.m., subject, "Septenary Man."

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—Use Odorama for your teeth; it not only preserves decay, but preserves them permanently.

**Ladies**

Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest style in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in

**Bonnets,**

Hats and Toggles we are showing for Easter. A consignment of the latest novelties just to hand awaits your inspection. Don't forget the address, 30 Government Street, Opposite G. N. Hubbs's Bookstore.

**BON TON**  
Millinery House.

—Mrs. E. H. Small.

**FLIES.**

Finest English and Scotch Varieties From 50c to \$3 a dozen. Largest and Handsomest assortment in British Columbia. All classes of Fishing Tackle, Complete stock of Cricket and Lawn Tennis goods.  
**HENRY SHORT & SONS,**  
ap15-1m 72 Douglas street.

**Six Boys to Clothe.**  
Just think of it! Wouldn't you do like almost every parent of a large family has to do? Wouldn't you be more economical? Wouldn't you buy suits of us? Wouldn't you want something that would last the youngsters, some time? Of course you would; and good-wearing suits don't need to be cheap quality by any means. Sample our boy's suits at \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50. Boy's knicker pants 65 cents; boy's caps, 25 cents; hats, 50c. We know they're the best value in the city for the money.  
**CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER,**  
55 JOHNSON STREET.

**Stout Men**  
At one time were compelled to get their Clothing made to order. Not so now. We have in stock a fine selection of Tailor-made Suits, specially got up for big men; prices from \$8 to \$18. Give us a trial.  
**Gilmore & McCandless,**  
—35 and 37 Johnson Street.

**Another Big Cut**  
In the ridiculously low prices in Stoves in the bankrupt stock of Perry & Turner. We want to dispose of these Stoves and have carved the prices down to suit all purses. Parlor Stoves, Hall Stoves, Cooking Ranges—all kinds, sizes, and prices, but all prices at the lowest notch. Only by examination can you realize what bargains we are offering.  
**J. L. Beckwith & Co.**

**NOLTE'S PATENT**  
Glasses Accurately Adjusted  
**F. W. Nolte & Co**  
The Only Opticians 37 Fort Street.

The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want  
**PURE PRESERVES**  
And not cheap Jams, and should  
—Try OKELL & MORRIS'.  
They are the Purest and Best, and are Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

**DENTISTRY**  
—AT—  
**One-Half the Usual Prices**  
For one month longer DR. MOODY will continue to give his services at the prices as advertised last month.  
This is owing to the very great demand that has been made upon his time—many patients having had to be turned away; so until the 1st of May these prices will hold good.  
Vulcanite base plates, perfect adaptation to the mouth.  
**Full Set of Teeth, \$10.00.**  
Very Best Set of Teeth.....\$10 00  
First Teeth.....5 00  
Gold Filling.....3 00  
Amalgam Filling.....1 00  
Cement Filling.....1 00  
Extracting Teeth.....50  
Children's Teeth.....25  
Cleaning Teeth.....1 00  
The very best workmanship and material guaranteed.  
REMEMBER, the best workmanship and the latest appliances and methods used in my office.  
The same work for which before the cut double the amount was charged.  
By aid of Electric Reflector work can be done just as well in the evenings.  
**Dr. H. P. MOODY,**  
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery.  
NOTE THE ADDRESS—Moody Block, Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria B. C.  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

**DR. HANINGTON**  
Having returned from Europe, may be consulted at his office, corner of Kane and Blanchard streets. Hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.



## THE SESSION'S WORK.

Bills to Which the Royal Assent Was Given Yesterday.

Following are the bills which the Lieut.-Governor yesterday assented to:

An act to amend the Replevin Act.  
An act to prevent certain animals from running at large, and respecting injuries by animals of a domestic nature.  
An act to preserve the Forests from Destruction by Fire.

An act to amend the Public School Act, 1891.

An act respecting Cooperative Associations.

An act to amend the Intestate Estates Act and amending act.

An act to amend the Inferior Courts Practitioners Act and amending act.

An act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.

An act to incorporate the Royal Island Hospital.

An act to amend the County Courts Act.

An act to amend the Cattle Act and amending acts.

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## THE CAP OF THE SPHINX.

There is no end to the "knots" in Egypt. It has hitherto always been believed that as much was known about the Sphinx as could be known about Col. Roum, an American, by digging round the base, has brought some very curious facts to light. At the back of the figure was found a shaft twenty-five feet deep, with two passages running out of it at the bottom. More important was the discovery of the large stone cap of the Sphinx, which was found fifteen feet below the surface of the little temple or shrine between the paws. The cap is painted red and is adorned with three lotus columns and the serpent. As the hole in the top of the head of the Sphinx, into which the cap was fastened, is still undamaged, the cap should be restored to its place. We hope that Col. Roum's next find will be the fragments of the nose, broken off by an Arab fanatic some 500 years ago. If these could be recovered and the nose restored, the Sphinx would be the father of terror, no longer up in despair. I lost the power of my limbs and my hands got so bad that I could scarcely hold anything. At this stage a friend, who had personal faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, bought me a supply and urged me to try them. I thought I felt an improvement after using them for a few weeks, there was no longer room to doubt that they were helping me. I was taking Pink Pills in the hope of finding relief from the rheumatism, but my great joy I found that the medicine was not only driving this painful malady from my system, but was also driving away the growth in my throat. The result was that after I had used a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was completely cured, and although a considerable time has now elapsed, I have not had a recurrence of either trouble, and am enjoying the best of health. For the best statement may be to others I am only too glad to add my testimony to the long list of wonderful cures, such as mine, that have been wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

## THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.

WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES, AND WHY IS IT PERMITTED?

The Great Work That is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case Affording a Striking Illustration.

From the Erin Advocate.

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day, the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses, are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering, and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been pressed into service

to the end that tortured bodies might have succored from anguish, and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more natural than that these poor victims of disease thus released from suffering should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefited?

Such a one is Miss Drucilla Shingler, of Erin, Ont., who tells a tale of pain endured through many years and of final relief and cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the greatest medicine of the age. Miss Shingler says: "Twelve years ago I became afflicted with rheumatism, from which I have suffered greatly. Two years later this trouble was aggravated by a growth which started in my throat, and which each year became larger and larger, until it finally became so bad that I could hardly obtain any sleep, as when I would lie down it would slip up

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# THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER Hunyadi János

THE ONLY ONE having received  
over 1000 testimonials from Medical Authorities.

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of the firm "Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

My throat causing a feeling of suffocation. What I suffered is almost beyond description, and all the medical aid I had did me no good, and I was told that I could only hope for relief through the medium of an operation. I dreaded such a course and declined undergoing the operation. All this time the rheumatism was taking a firmer hold upon my system, and I felt like giving up in despair. I lost the power of my limbs and my hands got so bad that I could scarcely hold anything. At this stage a friend, who had personal faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, bought me a supply and urged me to try them. I thought I felt an improvement after using them for a few weeks, there was no longer room to doubt that they were helping me. I was taking Pink Pills in the hope of finding relief from the rheumatism, but my great joy I found that the medicine was not only driving this painful malady from my system, but was also driving away the growth in my throat. The result was that after I had used a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was completely cured, and although a considerable time has now elapsed, I have not had a recurrence of either trouble, and am enjoying the best of health. For the best statement may be to others I am only too glad to add my testimony to the long list of wonderful cures, such as mine, that have been wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

This greatest of nineteenth century medicines positively cures all troubles arising from a disordered or weak state of the blood, or shattered nerves. If you are feeling weak or depressed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act as a prompt tonic, and if seriously ill no other medicine can so promptly restore you to health and strength. The genuine Pink Pills are put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

Thomas Carlyle attempted the parts of both philosopher and historian, but, though the wreaths on his urn have lost their freshness of verdure, few would incline to number detachment among his attainments. Of a truth, though historians are indispensable, we hold them in but scanty esteem. When Sir Robert Walpole retired into private life, time hung heavily on his hands, and Horace exerted himself to amuse his father. One day he offered to read to him. "What will you read, child?" he asked Sir Robert wearily. Horace suggested history. "No, no," replied the veteran statesman; "not history, Horace; that can't be true."

Still, one might suppose that two chroniclers, however deeply saturated with the opinions of one of their party, might be trusted in matters of fact. How far it is otherwise. Here are contemporary accounts by two different hands of the events of a single day in the same city. The extracts are from authorities of some repute—"books which no gentleman's library should be without"—and describe what took place when Charles II. died and James II. was proclaimed king.

Burnet: "There were no fears for the last king and no shouts for the present one."

Edward: "All the people began now to wipe their eyes, and to dry up those tears they had so plentifully shed."

What remains to be said on behalf of a craft which can arrive so near the truth than by telling lies on each side of it? It is to be deplored that some harmless vent might not be found for writers who, instead of purging themselves of partisan spleen, like that devoted of old for the aristocrat Ghibellines, who were trained to cut fruit at table crossways, while the democrat Guelphs were careful to slice it lengthways.

The first lesson to be learnt by a man who would bring the full weight of his intelligence to bear in intercourse, written or spoken, with his fellows, is to shake himself clear of the fetters of rank and wealth in whatever degree he may possess them, and of occupation or profession, of whatever kind or degree of dignity it may be. He must, in short, stand clear of his milieu.



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The real Fibre Chamois gives lasting results. Imitations don't.



## MANITOBA SCHOOLS

An Interesting Chapter Quoted From the Early History of the Province.

How the Separate School System Was Foisted on the People in 1871.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Toronto Globe:

Sir: The speech delivered by Sir Donald Smith during the debate on the remedial bill is interesting, not only because he speaks from the past, and one who took a prominent part in settling the difficulties of 1869-70, but for other reasons as well. His frank admission that the people of the country at no time specifically asked for separate or denominational schools is well worth noting, particularly by those who sought to attach much importance to Rev. Father Ritchot's alleged bill of rights No. 4.

The reason assigned by Sir Donald for this silence on the part of the people of Red River with regard to denominational schools is also interesting, but it is because I believe that his statement in fact, that I desire to call attention to.

Commenting on the proceedings of the Convention of Forty, he says: "Now while very little indeed was said here (at the convention) about schools, their people unquestionably had them in their minds, and thought they would enjoy the privilege of having their schools as before. This is apparent, I think, from what took place in the legislature of Manitoba in 1871, when I think the school law was passed. It may not be known to a great many members here that many of those who composed the legislature at that time, were members of this very convention, and in deciding that there should be no schools, they were looking to what had passed in this convention, with it fresh in their minds."

By way of emphasizing his remarks, Sir Donald pointed out that he had been a member of the first legislature of Manitoba, the inference from which would be that he was well informed on the matters which were under discussion. But he further stated that twenty-five years ago he had taken his seat as the first member of the new county of Manitoba. Let me add, he took his seat in the house of commons very soon after the opening of the first legislature of the new province of Manitoba, and was not present in the provincial legislature when any of the measures relating to education were under discussion. This will, no doubt, account for his argument that because the members of the first legislature of Manitoba passed the denominational schools act of 1871 they were enacting what was in the minds of the people throughout the sessions of the Convention of Forty.

No one could be further from the facts. The first educational bill of Manitoba was introduced by Mr. John Sutherland, member for Kildonan, in the provincial legislature. Mr. Sutherland was also a member of the opposition. It was introduced and read a first time on April 14, 1871, and ordered to be read a second time on a future day. If the members of the legislature were fresh from the Convention of Forty in the session of 1871 they were particularly fresh from the convention at the beginning of the session. Yet Mr. Sutherland's bill contained no provision whatever with regard to separate or denominational schools.

After the introduction of Mr. Sutherland's bill, the late Honorable H. J. Clarke, then attorney-general and leader of the government, expressed his pleasure owing to the introduction of the bill and stated that the government would be pleased to receive suggestions from members with regard to the educational requirements of the province. Thereafter a number of members of the legislature held a number of meetings for the purpose of drafting an educational bill that would meet the views of the members of the legislature with the result that on April 27, 1871, the late Hon. John Norquay introduced his bill entitled, "A bill relating to common schools in this province." This bill was read a first time on 27th April, 1871, and referred to the committee on education. Mr. Norquay, like Mr. Sutherland, was a member of the opposition. The legislature had then been in session since March 15, or about six weeks, so that if anything were in the minds of the members from the Convention of Forty, sufficient time had elapsed for it to make its appearance in the legislature. Yet Mr. Norquay's bill contained no allusion whatever to separate or denominational schools.

It was not until about the 20th of April, 1871—three or four days before the expiration of the session of 1871, that any mention was made of the bill which afterwards became the act of 1871. As Mr. Hay, leader of the opposition at that time, states in the subjoined affidavit, the third bill was introduced on or about Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1871. He adds, "the bill as introduced was blank, and contained no information as to the title, which was as follows: 'A bill to establish a system of education in the province.'" He then says: "On the evening of that day I was

invited to Government House to meet Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, when I learned for the first time the nature of the bill, and found that it was intended to provide in it for a system of denominational schools. I was thereupon offered a position in the government conditional upon my offering no opposition to the government educational bill. I refused this offer point blank and declared my intention to oppose the bill, which I afterwards did to the best of my ability."

The session came to an end on May 3, 1871, the government bill did not come up for a second reading until May 1, just at the very close of the session. Mr. Hay continues: "The provisions of the bill were not explained at any length to the legislative assembly, and it was passed through committee and all its readings during that afternoon. No time was allowed to the legislature to ascertain the nature of the bill or to give it any consideration. On the third reading, supported by the late Hon. John Norquay, Mr. John Sutherland and Mr. Edwin Burke, I moved to have the bill sent back to the committee for further consideration and amendment without success. Next day, May 2, 1871, the bill was pushed through its readings in the legislative council and as appears by the journals before referred to, was assented to by the lieutenant-governor on the day following. Mr. John Sutherland's declaration, which I append along with that of Mr. Hay, confirms Mr. Hay's statements in every material respect."

What is the deduction? Is it that members of the legislature, fresh from the Convention of Forty, ought to legislate separate schools into existence? On the contrary, the two bills first introduced provided for national schools, and the separate school bill was never thought of till the last hours of the session, when it was introduced in haste with little or no explanation, was supported with promises of office, and forced through both the legislature and legislative council in two days, and those the last days of the session. Surely if anything is made evident by this, it is that the bill did not emanate from the legislature, and that if anything is to be inferred from the whole proceeding, it is that the act of introducing a bill of education never entered the minds of the Convention of Forty. Sir Donald has abandoned the express promise of separate schools and the implied promise will have to go with it so far as the argument from the legislation of 1871 is concerned.

It is not difficult to discover the real origin of the act of 1871. In that session the act to incorporate the Archbishop of St. Boniface was introduced, also the act to establish St. Boniface College. It is notorious that the third bill, which afterwards became the act of 1871, came from Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, and was forced upon the government and the legislature by him. Who was behind Lieutenant-Governor Archibald? In accounting for Rev. Father Ritchot's fourth bill of rights, the late Archbishop Tache, in a letter to Mr. Thorburn in the Winnipeg Free Press on January 13, 1890, said: "I will now give you some reasons to believe that my bill was the one taken to Ottawa. I saw myself the document handed over to Rev. Father Ritchot and Judge Black by the officials of the provisional (Riel's) government. I had heard some of the objections made by them to certain articles in the first essay, and I saw some modifications in my presence by the said officials." As is now notorious, this fourth bill of rights differed from its predecessors chiefly in the demand for separate schools. Would not Sir Donald be much nearer the mark if he were to trace the act of 1871 like the alleged fourth bill of rights, not to the people of the Red River settlement, but to Archbishop Tache, then recently returned from Rome? I submit that the history of what really occurred will vindicate this interpretation of some of the events of 1869-70-71. I also beg leave to append two statutory declarations of this point, one from E. H. G. G. Hay, leader of the opposition in the legislature in 1871, and from Mr. John Sutherland, of Kildonan, also a member of the first legislature of Manitoba. I am, yours truly, F. C. WADE.

Winnipeg, April 8.

Manitoba, City of Winnipeg. To wit: In the matter of the Manitoba Educational Act, 1871, and the speech of Sir Donald A. Smith in the house of commons during its present session on the proposed remedial bill: I, Edward H. G. G. Hay, of the town of Portage la Prairie, in the above province, police magistrate, do solemnly declare that:

1. I have read the speech of Sir Donald A. Smith on the remedial bill as reported in the Manitoba Free Press of the 25th instant, in the course of which the following passage occurred: "While very little was said here (at the Convention of Forty) about schools, their people unquestionably had them in their minds, and thought they would enjoy the privilege of having their schools as before. This is apparent, I think, from what took place in the legislature of Manitoba in 1871, when I think the school law was passed. It may be known to a great many of the members here that many of those who composed the legislature of Manitoba at that time were members of that very convention, and in deciding that there should be no schools they were looking to what had passed in their convention fresh in their minds."

of Manitoba during the session, when the educational act of 1871 referred to was passed, and was leader of the opposition to the government at that time.

3. The educational bill which was finally enacted during the session of 1871 was not the first educational bill introduced during that session.

4. The first bill to provide for education in the province was introduced by Mr. John Sutherland, member of the opposition, on the 4th of April, 1871. It was read a first time that day and ordered to be read a second time on a further day, as appears from the journals of the legislative assembly. It contained no provision whatever with reference to sectarian or denominational schools.

5. After the introduction of Mr. Sutherland's bill, the late Hon. H. J. Clarke, then attorney-general and leader of the government, expressed his pleasure owing to the introduction of the bill and stated that the government would be pleased to receive suggestions from the members with regard to the educational requirements of the province.

6. Thereafter a number of the members of the legislature held numerous meetings for the purpose of drafting a comprehensive educational bill that would meet the requirements of the province. The result of their deliberations was the late Hon. John Norquay's bill of April 27, 1871, entitled "A bill relating to common schools in this province." This bill was read a first time on the 27th day of April, 1871, and referred to the committee on education. Mr. Norquay was then a member of the opposition. This bill, like that introduced by Mr. Sutherland, contained no reference whatever to sectarian or denominational schools.

7. Although the legislature had then been in session from March 15 to April 27, 1871, no suggestion whatever had been made by anyone with reference to separate or denominational schools.

8. A third educational bill was introduced by the Hon. Marc A. Girard for the government on or about Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1871. The bill as introduced was blank, and contained no information but its title, which was as follows: "A bill to establish a system of education in this province."

9. On the evening of that day I was invited to Government House to meet Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, when I learned for the first time the nature of the bill, and found that it was intended to provide in it for a system of denominational schools. I was thereupon offered a position in the government conditional upon my offering no opposition to the government educational bill. I refused this offer point blank, and declared my intention to oppose the bill, which I afterwards did to the best of my ability.

10. The session came to a close on May 3, 1871. The government educational bill did not come up for a second reading until May 1, just at the close of the session. To the best of my recollection there was only a single copy of the bill before the legislature, and that was in writing. The provisions of the bill were not explained at any length to the legislative assembly, and it was passed through committee and all its readings during that afternoon. No time was allowed to the legislature to ascertain the nature of the bill, or to give it any consideration. On the third reading, supported by the late Hon. John Norquay, Mr. John Sutherland and Mr. Edwin Burke, I moved to have the bill sent back to the committee for further consideration and amendment, but without success. Next day, May 2, 1871, the bill was pushed through all its readings in the legislative council, and, as appears by the journals before referred to, was assented to by the lieutenant-governor on the afternoon of the day following.

11. Although Sir Donald A. Smith was a member of the legislature at that time, he was present only a few days during the commencement of the session, and was not present when any of the educational bills were up for consideration, and I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

(Sd.) E. H. G. G. HAY.

Declared before me in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1896.

(Sd.) F. C. WADE, A Commissioner in B. R.

Manitoba, City of Winnipeg. To wit: In the matter of the Manitoba Educational Act, 1871, and the speech of Sir Donald A. Smith in the House of Commons, during the present session on the proposed remedial bill:

I, John Sutherland, of the Parish of Kildonan, in the Province of Manitoba, do solemnly declare that:

1. I have read the statutory declaration of Edward H. G. G. Hay, of the town of Portage la Prairie, in the above province, police magistrate, with regard to the matters above referred to, which declaration is dated the 27th day of March, 1896.

Best for Wash Day  
makes clothes sweet, clean, white, with the least labor.

USE SURPRISE SOAP

Its remarkable and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

## British Columbia.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 18.—The citizens have nipped in the bud the attempt made by a few members of the council to prevent the celebration of the Queen's birthday, by presenting a monster petition to the mayor asking him to call a public meeting to arrange for the celebration. The meeting has been held and the result was that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed and after a good many speakers aired their views on the subject it was decided to have the celebration, the only man opposed to it being Ald. Foreman. Petitions were circulated about the city yesterday praying the council to donate the sum of \$500 towards the event and if this request is granted the celebration this year will far eclipse that of any previous year.

Sergeant Southey expresses the conviction that he will have no difficulty in forming a militia company in this city. Anna Ballo was committed for trial by Magistrate Simpson yesterday, on a charge of disposing of her child in order to conceal its birth.

## MIDWAY.

## Midway Advance.

A quartz location was made last week by K. G. Sidley near the line. The showing is good.

A large body of ore has been found to exist on the Primrose in Deadwood camp.

The hanging wall has at last been found on the Gold Drop claim in Greenwood camp, and the ledge is thus shown to be 120 feet wide.

Further has obtained an option of a half interest in the Jewel, Long Lake camp—one partner not wishing to sell.

If arrests continue to be made at the present rate, it will soon be necessary either to add to the size of the Midway lock-up, or to have a weekly escort to take prisoners to Kamloops. The Midway jail has now three inmates, which are about as many as it will conveniently hold.

Development work is to be done on the Magnet claim to the north of the Roderick Dug in Long Lake camp, owned by Joe Franks and S. Bennerman. It is understood that an option has been given on the property.

P. Heistand and S. Bennerman are doing assessment work on a claim up the west fork of Kettle river. The ore in that locality resembles closely that found in Greenwood. It, however, carries less gold and more silver.

The claim on Kruger mountain located by Dick Reeling and Jim Anderson, has now a capital showing of ore containing tellurium and free gold in large quantities. The claim has the advantage of being on a precipitous side hill, development is therefore less difficult.

Another case of claim jumping is reported from Kruger mountain. A certain claim, on which the showing was above the ordinary, being jumped upon the technical grounds that the discovery post was not exactly upon the spot where mineral was found in place, but some yards away.

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Snow Flaks—E. H. Wood, 9 miles east of Vernon.  
Golden Hope—E. H. Wood, 9 miles east of Vernon.  
Mountain Lion—A. G. Fuller, A. J. McMullen, C. O'Keefe and A. Clark, 8 miles east of Vernon.  
Golden King—J. K. Johnson, 3 miles south of Vernon.  
Florin—J. Foster, 9 miles north of Enderby.  
White Rose—R. H. Gibb, 7 miles west of Vernon.  
Okanagan King—R. H. Gibb and A. E. Morden, 1 mile north of Short's creek.  
Okanagan Queen—R. H. Gibb and A. E. Morden, 1 mile north of Short's creek.  
War Horse—F. H. Barnes and W. Johnson, 3 miles south of Vernon.  
Chieftain—F. M. Kerky, 7 miles south-west of Vernon.  
Black Pine—A. Dawson, 3½ miles northeast of Vernon.  
Clara and Corinne—A. G. Fuller and A. Clarke, 1 mile east of Round Lake.  
The new flour mill at Armstrong is nearing completion and will soon begin grinding. The head miller arrived last week from the east.

The Spellinggreen Shippers' Union has already got to work. On April 4th they shipped a carload of mixed vegetables to Kootenay and on April 14th a carload of potatoes.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 35 and 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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## To be Given Away

Puzzle Rewards of Hundreds of Dollars.

The above Picture represents Washington's tomb and the shadow of the Washington Monument. To the first person sending a correct answer to the above Picture Puzzle which is to find the shadow of Washington in the Picture and enclose 10 cents for a box of Fox's Liver and Anemia Pills we will give:

1 A Handsome class Ladies or Gentlemen's Bicycle, pneumatic tires, latest make.  
2 A Handsome and valuable Solid Gold Watch, Ladies or Gentlemen's Waltham or Elgin finished movement.  
3 10 Eight dozen heavily Silver Plated Tea Spoons.  
4 A Handsome heavily Silver Plated and Engraved Tete-a-Tete Set.  
5 15 to 30 Nineteen handsome Silver Plated Cake or Fruit Baskets.  
6 100 A beautiful Silk Dress or Gentlemen's Dress Suit.  
7 100 to 120 Twenty-five half dozen heavily Silver Plated Table Spoons, extra quality.  
8 200 to 250 Eleven pairs Triple Plated Sugar Tongs.  
9 137 to 145 Nine handsome Dressing Cases.  
10 145 to 150 Five beautiful heavily Silver Plated Tete-a-Tete Sets.

MIDDLE REWARDS.  
To the last fifteen persons sending correct answers in the whole competition will be given first of the following articles:

1 A Handsome Upholstered Suite of Parlor Furniture.  
2 10 Nine elegant Gold Thimbles.  
3 114 Silver Half dozen Table Spoons Silver Plated, extra quality.  
4 20 to 30 Five heavily Plated Tete-a-Tete Baskets.  
5 31 to 50 Twenty pairs heavily Plated Silver Sugar Tongs.

CONSOLATION REWARDS.  
To the last fifty persons sending correct answers will be given rewards as follows:

1 To ten one half dozen Tea Spoons heavily Silver Plated.  
2 10 Ten Open Face Stem Wind handsome Nickel Watches.  
3 21 to 30 Ten Silver Thimbles.  
4 21 to 30 Five heavily Silver Plated and Engraved Tete-a-Tete Sets.  
5 30 to 40 Fourteen dozen Nickel Tea Spoons.  
6 30 and Last One First-Class Ladies or Gentlemen's Bicycle, Pneumatic Tires, Latest make.

CONDITIONS.  
1 Answers to Puzzle received only through mail.  
2 Rewards made in the following order, to the first correct answer, received and enclosed for box of Pills bearing earliest post mark, first reward and so on, thus no advantage is gained by those near by over those farther away.  
3 Competition closes April 21st, 1896. One week from closing date will be allowed for letters from a distance to reach us, but such answers will be forwarded unless bearing post mark within time mentioned.  
4 All persons solving this Puzzle and entering this Competition must mark with pencil or pen the figure of Washington in the Picture to this advertisement then enclose the advertisement Picture and all answers together with Fifty Cents in Postage Stamp for one box of Fox's Liver and Anemia Pills.  
5 Answers offering the above articles to advertise our Pills.  
Our Medicine "Pneumatic Kuro" is a success, and the people know it, because we advertised it this way and did all we promised. We are going to do it again with our Pills.  
We know there is no better Fall on the market for the cure of Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Bowel troubles, all of which are such prolific causes of other diseases.  
Liver and Anemia Pills are supreme as a nerve and general tonic and an absolute cure, guaranteed, for Anemia or watery blood. Thousands of Ladies with white bloodless complexion, listless, nervous, shortness of breath, general weakness and lassitude suffer from Anemia.  
A certified list of the names and addresses of all persons solving the above puzzle will be mailed after close of Competition to each one sending in their answer to the Puzzle Picture and 50 cents for a box of Liver and Anemia Pills.  
Address,  
FOX MANUFACTURING CO.,  
305 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## Notice.

In the matter of the estate of A. J. Langley, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified, on or before the 17th day of May, 1896, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to W. H. Langley, 52 Langley St., Victoria.  
Dated the 17th day of April, 1896.  
M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE,  
T. M. HENDERSON,  
W. H. LANGLEY,  
Executors of the will of A. J. Langley, deceased.

## Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Lot 5, Subdivision of Lots 8 and 9, Block A, Extension A, Cloverdale Estate, Victoria District (Map 416).  
Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title of Arthur Howell to the above Lot, dated the 23rd day of October, 1885, and numbered 17,251.  
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., April 15th, 1896.  
S. Y. WOOTTON,  
Deputy Registrar General.

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

## Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.  
The provisions of the Pound By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1893, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.  
Mr. W. P. Winship is authorized to collect the above tax.  
CHAS. KENT,  
Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,  
March 23rd, 1896.

The Best Bicycle is None too Good For You.  
RIDE A STEARNS  
WHEREVER ONE TURNS HE FINDS A STEARNS.  
AMERICAN RATTAN CO.,  
TORONTO, ONT.  
CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER  
HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER  
PURE & WHOLESOME

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker  
BLACKSMITH, ETC.  
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.



**PHIL. R. SMITH,**  
 PRINTER,  
 BOOK-BINDER AND  
 MANUFACTURING STATIONER,  
 .....32 Langley Street